Gaz

Provinc

B V

Upper Sind

Under the orders of

[Price—Rs.

PRINTED AT THE G

inable from the Superintend
ay; from the High Com
S.W. 1, London; or th

zetteer

of the

ce of Sind

olume VII

Frontier District

 the Government of Bombay

6 As. 14 or 11s. 6d.]

BOMBAY
OVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1926

nt of Government Printing and Stationery,
issioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens,
rough any recognized Bookseller

CONTENTS

TABLES

UPPER SIND FRONTIER

DESCRIPTION.

TABLES I, II-A, II-B AND III.

CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

Position and area.

The Upper Sind Frontier district is situated between 27° 40′ and 28° 30′ latitude and 67° 22′ and 69° 47′ longitude and covers an area of 2,680 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Nasirabad Tehsil of British Baluchistan, and the Dera Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab, on the east by the river Indus, on the south by the Sukkur and Larkana districts, and on the west by the Khirthar range of mountains. Its greatest length from east to west is 114 miles, and the maximum breadth from north to south 20 miles. The land itself lies from 170 to 273 feet above sea level, and slopes from Kashmor westwards.

Physical aspects.

Hills.

The country is quite flat except on its western border, where the Kohistan country extends to the Khirthar range. This is the northern extremity of the great range of lime stone mountains, once called the Halla, and now the Khirthar, which run along the western boundary of the Province for a distance of 150 miles. It consists of a series of parallel ridges, which usually run from north to south, and increase in height till the crest, which forms the border between Sind and Kalat, is reached, where the elevation in places exceeds 6,000 feet above sea level. The highest peak in this district is however only 5,100 feet, *i.e.*, Miangun. The Kohistan in this district is very bleak and rugged, and is very sparsely inhabited. Flocks of hill sheep and goats however find ample subsistence in it. Between the ridges there are flat valleys, which are watered by the rain water from the hills above them and produce intermittent crops, chiefly of juari. At the lower levels the hill streams, or nais, are dammed in places to form reservoirs, which retain the water long enough to enable cultivation to be undertaken on a fairly extensive scale. The chief of these hill streams is the Khenji Nai, which forms the border between this district and Larkana district. In a year of abundant rainfall the whole country between the hills and the Edan Begari Canal, which is known as the Sir Amani tract, is liable to be flooded. The geology of the hills is described in the A volume.

River.

The Indus is the only river of the district, and flows an ever varying course along its eastern border for some sixty miles.

The physical aspect of the district has been completely changed by the construction of the great protective bund, known as the Kashmor bund, in order to keep out the river floods or "let". Before this was done, the floods poured over the country unchecked, and were known to have reached as far as the present Larkana district. Where cultivation did

not immediately follow on the inundation, extensive forests of tamarisk and kandi grew up, and the country was a mass of jungle. Many of the so called roads in the Kandhkot division are nothing more than tracks cut through the jungle that once abounded. As time went on and the district developed, more land was put under the plough. The climax was reached in the year 1874, when the Indus burst its banks in July, and overran the country. Simultaneous rains in the Kachhi beyond the border brought down torrents, and these waters converging nearly overwhelmed the town and cantonment of Jacobabad. Two lines of embankments were washed away, and the third and last only just stood. Jacobabad was then a frontier station with a large garrison, and the magnitude of the danger was appreciated. Work on a river bund was put in hand at once, beginning from near the mouth of the Begari canal and extending up to the Punjab border some six miles north of Kashmor. With its loops the bund was finished by 1879. Since that date additional loops have had to be constructed from time to time owing to the action of the river, but the bund as a whole has stood firm, and the district is no longer in yearly danger of being inundated. The result has been the general disappearance of the old jungles, the universal spread of cultivation aided by extensions of the canal systems, the rise of prosperous villages and the concomitant growth of material prosperity.

Climate.

Jacobabad is the hottest place in India at which there is a meteorological station. From table III it will be seen that there have been only three years within the last twenty during which the thermometer has not reached 120° in the shade. The maximum recorded has been 126° 1′. On May 15th, 1912, this temperature was recorded, it being the highest temperature ever recorded in India in that month. In the same year the maximum shade temperature reached 120° or over on no less than 18 days, although in no other year had such a temperature been recorded on more than 9 days. The heat is usually at its fiercest in the second half of May and in June, though in May there may be a difference of some 50 degrees between the maximum and the minimum temperatures. In June the thermometer at times does not go below 90° for many successive days. The wind during this period oscillates from E.N.E. to E.S.E. In July humidity rises and may stand between 60° and 85° till October. This often adds to the stifling character of the climate. There is some relief in September, and from the second week of October the thermometer rapidly falls, and fine bracing weather may be experienced up to March. Frost is not unknown, the last really severe winter being that of 1904-05, when there was continuous frost throughout January and February. In April and May dust storms are prevalent. The heat in the eastern part of the district is not so fierce as that of Jacobabad, the proximity of the river being the cause of this. The average rainfall of the past 10 years has been 3·56 inches. The bulk of it falls in January, July and August. The total fall varies less from year to year in this district than in any other in Sind. During the past 20 years the maximum has been 6·78 inches in 1914 and the minimum 1·34 in 1915.

POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Census details.

The population of the district, as enumerated in 1911, is 263,007, Hindus contributing only 26,495. With the exception of 542 persons registered as Christians and others, the remainder were Mussalmans. At the rough census taken in 1854 the population was returned at only 36,879, but the condition of the country at that time renders these figures untrustworthy. The results of the four following censuses, adjusted to the slight changes that have been made in the limits of the district, are shown in the margin and reveal a growth of 21, 16, 25 and 33 per cent., respectively, in the four intervals, or about 130 per cent. in 39 years.

1872	..	115,050
1881	..	145,810
1891	..	174,548
1901	..	232,045

Proportion of sexes.

The disparity of the sexes is greater than in any other district in Sind, the number of females to every 1,000 males being as shown below :—

Total Population.	Homeborn Population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
807	844	817	732

This is explained to some extent, in this district as elsewhere, by the influx of male labourers from outside. The returns of previous censuses show, however, that the disparity is decreasing.

Distribution.

The district is fairly populous, having nearly 100 inhabitants per square mile in its total area of 2,680 square miles. If the town of Jacobabad be excluded, the number will be 95 per mile. The most densely peopled rural area is that comprising the talukas of Jacobabad and Thul, which returned 170 and 107 to the square mile. The backward taluka of Kashmor had 81 only. The proportion of the population concentrated in the town of Jacobabad was only 4 per cent. in 1911, and it has declined with the withdrawal of the garrison that used to be stationed there. The population of the town and cantonment together was only 11,361 in 1911 ; in 1901 and 1891 it was 10,787 and 12,396 respectively.

Migration.

A large proportion of the population consists of recent settlers from the border territories. This is plainly revealed by the successive census returns. In 1881, 52 per cent. of the population was registered as foreign born ; in 1891 the proportion had fallen to 35 per cent., in 1901 to 28 and in 1911 to 21.

Of course there is also a considerable foreign element which is not domiciled in the district. The figures in the margin show the homes of those who were registered as aliens. Only 9,257 of the population of the district were found elsewhere at the time of the last census, and of these 7,216 had not gone further than to the Sukkur and Larkana districts.

Baluchistan ..	28,830
Sukkur district ..	9,291
Larkana district ..	4,931
Punjab ..	4,148
Afghanistan ..	1,557
Khairpur State ..	1,018
Rajputana ..	2,512
Other places ..	3,094

Prominent tribes, etc.

The district contains a smaller proportion of Hindus in its population than any other district in Sind. They do not amount to one in ten. Two-fifths of the Mussalman population consist of Baluchis, and they continue to form the most distinctive element in the community. Out of deference to their customs and traditions the ordinary civil and criminal law is superseded by two Frontier Regulations, in the administration of which, subject to the general revisional control of the Commissioner in Sind, the District Magistrate has an unfettered hand. Many of the tribes consisted of nothing but free booters and robbers at the time of the conquest, but the measures taken by Sir Charles Napier and General Jocob gradually caused them to abandon such professions and to settle down as cultivators and peaceful citizens. In the neighbourhood of Jacobabad Sir Charles Napier settled three tribes in jagirs, the Jakhranis at Janidero, the Dombkis at Rindwahi, and the Ramdanis and Mundranis at Nawazo. These jagirs were given rent free to the whole tribe and not to the headman alone, and while the headman ranks as a first class Jagirdar, the jagir is only held on the condition that the tribe is loyal and well-behaved and renders whatever assistance is required by the Police in the arrest of raiders and offenders. The headmen at the present time are Sardar Bahawal Khan Jakhrani, Chhutal Khan Dombki, Allahrakhio Ramdani and Muhammad Khan Mundrani.

There are a few other small jagirs in the district, which are held on the ordinary terms. Otherwise the Baluch Sardars and headmen have only the ordinary zamindari rights over their lands. The main Baluch tribe is the Burdi, from which the district derived its old name of Burdika. It is divided into two sections, the eastern and the western, the former and senior one being under the headship of Khan Bahadur Sardar Sundar Khan Sundrani, whose headquarters are at Dari in the Kandhkot taluka. This tribe is spread over the whole of the Kandhkot division. The western section is under the headship of Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan Lohar who lives at Jaffarabad in the western extremity of Jacobabad taluka. There are twenty-two branches of the eastern division, and next in importance to Sardar Sundar Khan comes the Bijarani Chief, Khan Sahib Sher Muhammad Khan, who is regarded as the chief man of eleven of the branches. There are only seven divisions of the western Burdis, and these occupy the western portion of Jacobabad taluka and the country over the border.

There is no direct descendant of Mir Chakar Khan in the district to represent the Rinds, the premier Baluch tribe. Their leading man now

is Khan Sahib Saiyid Khan walad Jaffar Khan, a Jagirdar and zamindar of Kandhkot taluka.

The Dombkis are scattered throughout the district, and all acknowledge the authority of the Sardar who lives at Lahri in Kalat territory. The present Sardar is a minor, and as far as this district is concerned, his place is taken by a distant relative Sardar Baloch Khan walad Miro Khan.

The Khosa tribe, which is a branch of the Rind tribe, is spread all over the district. Their leading man is Khan Bahadur Sardar Hazar Khan of Kadirpur in Jacobabad taluka. They are the most thrifty tribe of Baluchis and are excellent cultivators, and the headman of the Bakhrani section, Khan Sahib Bahadur Khan, is admittedly one of the greatest agriculturists in the Province.

The Jamali tribe, another branch of the Rind tribe, is settled on both sides of the border from Jacobabad to Garhi Khairo and also in Shahdadkot taluka. Originally this country was inhabited by the ancestors of Sobdar Khan walad Shahokhan who were the real Jamalis. But they were driven out by the Ramdanis, who assumed the tribal name and are now known as Jamalis. Their present head is Khan Bahadur Lashkar Khan who lives in Nasirabad Tehsil. Sobdar Khan, the descendant of the original Jamalis, lives in Shahdadkot taluka.

The Umranis are for the most part settled in the Nasirabad Tehsil, but have a few representatives in Jacobabad taluka.

The Bugtis, the Mazaris, the Marris, the Chandias, and the Magsis are all found in the district, the Bugtis in Thul and Kandhkot, the Mazaris and Marris in Kashmor, and the Chandias and Magsis in Shahdadkot. Their Sardars all live outside the district. The well-known Bugti Chief, Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., died at Jacobabad in January 1917, and has been succeeded by his son Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan. The Honourable Nawab Sir Bahram Khan Mazari, K.C.I.E., Nawab Ghaibi Khan Chandia and Nawab Kaisar Khan Magsi, C.I.E., are the Sardars of the tribes and have important interests in the district.

There is a certain number of Brahuis in the district, but there is no leading man amongst them. The Raisani Sardar whose home is at Mithri, has the whole deh of Ghousabad in Jacobabad taluka in jagir, but he seldom visits the district, except on ceremonial occasions.

The Sindhi tribes are comparatively unimportant. The Hindus are in a great minority. In the majority of cases they originally came from Kachhi, and their family interests lie in that direction rather than in that of Sind.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME.

The increase in area between 1890-91 and 1900-01 is mainly due to the results of the revision survey. The "other" shown under the head "Not available for cultivation" in table VII consists of (1) uncultivable lands comprising hilly tracts, sand hills and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, etc., (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *e.g.*, burial grounds, camping grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, etc., and (4) land eroded by the river.

Except for the Kohistan in Shahdadkot taluka and some sand-hills and mounds in Kashmor taluka, the district is a vast level alluvial plain, and as already described was subject to constant floods from the Indus before the construction of the Kashmor bund. For its cultivation it depends on the Indus and the several Government canals taking out of it. Only small portions in Shahdadkot and Kashmor talukas depend on hill torrents.

Soil and Cultivation.

The cultivable soil for the most part is alluvial deposit brought down by the river and canals. For this the local terms are "Latiari" and "Gasiari", the latter term indicating the presence of a larger proportion of sand. The uncultivable parts are either sandy or saline. The former are locally called "Daman" or "Drib" and the latter "Shor Kalar" or "Thaith Kalar". The last two soils after heavy waterings may after sometime yield rice or jambho crops. This variety of soil is then called "Dangachhi".

The southern parts of Kashmor and Kandhkot talukas which are subject to floods from the river are mostly latiari or gasiari according to their proximity to the river. These two varieties are most fitted for bajri in kharif and wheat and gram in rabi. The further one goes from the river, *i.e.*, in the north of Kandhkot and Kashmor and the whole of Thul, Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas, the soil is more Pakithan latiari. The former is a variety of hard soil—its inferior varieties are locally called "Khuhri", "Tak" and "Rip". In this kind of soil rice, jambho and juar do well. It is more cohesive and therefore heavier to work.

The traces of the Kashmor "let" (or flood) are still visible in the big sandy expanses and patches of "wariasi" soil all over the district. This variety contains less iron and more sand than latiari, and produces abundant melon crops. After frequent waterings and manurings it produces good bajri and tir crops. Wheat occasionally is grown in it.

In the northern extremity of Kandhkot and the western half of Shahdadkot taluka the soil is of a baked type locally called "Raowari" or "Pat". The soil is subjected to hill torrents, with the result that, if after waterings are possible, excellent juari and sariah crops are raised.

In Jacobabad taluka 97 per cent. of the cultivation is flow: in Thul 93 per cent. These talukas are practically independant of hill torrents and depend for their irrigation entirely on canals. Jacobabad is irrigated by the Begari canal and its branch the Nurwah, Thul by the Mirzawah and the Son Wah *ex*-Begari, the Unhar Wah and the tail of the Desert canal.

Kandhkot.—The country is a flat plain. The Bugti hills lie some 16 miles beyond it northern border, and torrents from these used to cause floods as far as the Desert canal. The construction of the Frontier Raj Wah has now checked these. The taluka is watered by the Desert, Unhar and Begari canals and their branches. About 92 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow and the rest under lift.

Kashmor.—This taluka is practically divided into two halves by the bund. The land between it and the river is liable to be inundated annually and excellent rabi crops are then produced. The paka portion of the taluka is irrigated by the Desert canal, the Adio Wah and some minor canals which pass through the bund. Previous to the construction of the Adio Wah in 1904 torrents from the hills used to cause damage. About 91 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow, and the remainder is under lift.

Shahdadkot.—This taluka is divided by the Edan Begari canal. The land to its east is irrigated by this canal and the tails of the Sukkur canal and the Shahji Kur and the Dateji Kur *ex*-Ghar. The land to the west is known as the Sir Amani tract. It is irrigated by the Edan Wah, and is exposed to hill floods. 73 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow, and 27 per cent. under lift.

Principal Kharif crops.

Juari.—The staple food of the district. Is largely grown in all talukas. Two varieties, white and red, are grown.

Bajri.—The next important crop. Is slowly replacing juari and is chiefly grown in Kandhkot, Thul and Jacobabad talukas.

Rice.—Is principally grown in Jacobabad taluka. The varieties produced are Sugdasi and Sathriun. Rice, as in other districts, is a very popular crop with the zamindars and the area under it is steadily increasing.

Sesame is produced in all talukas.

Principal Rabi crops.

Wheat.—The cultivation of wheat is generally distributed, but most is grown in the river Kachas of Kashmor and Kandhkot talukas.

Rape and Jambho.—The area cropped with rape is large only in Shahdadkot. Jambho is grown to a large extent in Jacobabad, Kandhkot and Thul.

Chickling vetch.—About two-thirds of the "matar" in the district is raised in the Jacobabad taluka a a second (or dubari) crop in rice fields. Elsewhere the cultivation is small.

Gram.—Gram is chiefly grown in Jacobabad, Thul and Kandhkot.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany (A volume). They are cultivated in all talukas and European vegetables of different kinds are grown during the cold season in the different Local Fund gardens.

IRRIGATION.

TABLES IX AND X.

CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME.

The irrigation system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided for irrigation purposes. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the district will be found in table X, and for a full account of these the A volume may be consulted.

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There is nothing to add, on this subject, to what has been said in the A volume. The wages of labour are approximately the same, all round, as in the adjoining districts. The rate of wages for unskilled labour shown in table XII probably varies more than the figures indicate. There is large influx of such labour, Brahuis, Pathans, and transfrontier people for work on the canals, etc., every cold season.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Trade and industries.

There is no trade or industry in the district other than agriculture. The bulk of the produce passes through Jacobabad, being brought there either by road or by the Jacobabad-Kashmor railway, which was opened in November 1914. A certain amount of produce goes by country boat direct to Sukkur. The quantity in tons of the principal articles booked at Jacobabad station in the year 1916 is as follows:—rice-paddy 3,247, wheat 7,520, grains other than rice-paddy and wheat 24,920, hides and skins 68, piece-goods 82 and sundries 2,497.

A considerable trade is springing up in bhoosa (*i.e.*, wheat chaff) for which the Quetta Military Authorities make large demands. A factory for pressing it has been opened at Jacobabad. There are only two other factories in the district, one at Jacobabad and one at Shahdadkot; both are engaged in rice husking.

The trade of the town of Jacobabad consists of grain for the most part. During the year 1915-16, 119 people were assessed to income-tax, the amount paid being Rs. 6,139.

Communications.

The North-Western Railway passes through the district at its narrowest point. Besides Jacobabad there is only one other station, Abad. The Jacobabad-Kashmor railway, alluded to above, is a light 2½ feet gauge line, which runs through the Kandhkot division to Kashmor *via* Thul and Kandhkot, a distance of 76 miles and follows the Telegraph road as closely as possible. It is owned by a company, but is worked by the North-Western Railway. A similar line from Jacobabad to Shahdadkot *via* Dodapur, and thence to Kambar and Larkana has been sanctioned, but the war has prevented the work of construction from being put in hand.

The roads of the district are all unmetalled, and are suitable enough for the ordinary traffic which passes over them. The main road is the Telegraph road from Jacobabad to Kashmor, and on to Dera Ghazi Khan *via* Rojhan, so called from the fact that the telegraph line from Jacobabad into the Punjab is carried along it. In the days of the Sind Horse it was constantly in use: the old camping grounds at the different stages are still kept up. The following is a detailed description of the stages:—

Stage.	Distance in miles.	Character of road.	Remarks.
From Jacobabad to Dilmurad.	9	Part of the roads are sandy and salt and difficult after rain. There are some good avenues of trees on it.	A well shaded camping ground, containing a well with sweet water. There is a station here on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.

Stage.	Distance in miles.	Character of road.	Remarks.
Garhi Hassan .	11	Crosses the Unharwah and Sonwah by masonry bridges.	Camping ground, Public Works Department bungalow and garden with two sweet water wells and a musafirkhana.
Tangwani ..	15	Well wooded in the first few miles.	A little village containing a spacious camping ground, Public Works Department bungalow, musafirkhana and two wells. A mile further on the road is the hamlet of Haibat Shahid, a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Baluchis. There is a station here on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.
Kandhkot ..	12	....	Headqarter station containing a Mukhtiarkarate, Post and Telegraph Office, Police lines, musafirkhana, Public Works Department bungalow dispensary, Local Fund garden and camping ground. There is a station here on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.
Kumbri ..	15	Crosses the Kandhkot Rajwah.	Disused military outpost containing a musafirkhana with a well and camping ground. At a mile's distance is Bakhshapur station on the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway.
Drakhan ..	7	Runs parallel to the Desert Canal, shady trees in abundance.	At the eighth mile of the Desert canal. There is a well-shaded camping ground and musafirkhana. A mile further up is a Public Works Department bungalow with a sweet well.
Kashmor ..	7	Crosses the Desert canal by means of a masonry regulator. There is much kalar in the neighbourhood.	Head quarter station containing Mukhtyarkarate, Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Public Works Department bungalow, musafirkana and Local Fund garden. The terminus of the Jacobabad-Kashmor Railway is here.

There are seventeen branches from this road. The more important of these are one from mile 9 north-east through Bahadurpur across the Desert Canal to Hambhi in Nasirabad Tehsil, one from mile 20 (Garhi Hassan) due south to Thul and one north to Sanhri on the Desert Canal, one from Tangwani north-west to Toj and Sui, old military outposts and one from Kandhkot east to Badani, the old Public Works Department headquarters on the Kashmor bund. From Kashmor the main road

carrying the telegraph proceeds to Rojhan in the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

The main road from Shikarpur enters the district at mile 39 of the Begari Canal and runs parallel to the North-Western Railway as far as Jacobabad. It then proceeds northward to Jhatpat, the head-quarters of the Nasirabad Tehsil.

The main road to the west of Jacobabad is *via* Moladad, Khairwah, across the Begari Canal at Phul Jaffarabad to Dodapur, 24 miles: thence to Garhi Khairo 14 miles westwards. The chief branch of this road is from Moladad through Ramzanpur across the Begari, thence along the border of the Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin talukas, and so on to Ratodero in Larkana district.

From Jacobabad other roads lead to Mamul and Rojhan in Nasirabad Tehsil.

Another road from Jacobabad goes due west for twelve miles, then joining a road from Rojhan proceeds south-west to Garhi Khairo, forming the district border from the point of junction.

From Garhi Khairo the main road from Jacobabad crosses the Begari Canal and proceeds south to Shahdadkot for 15 miles. Another road dividing Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas proceeds south-east to Garhi Yasin taluka, and another road goes direct south to Sujawal and so to Larkana.

From Shahdadkot there are main roads leading due east to Sujawal and Ratodero, due south to Kambar, to the south-west to Dost Ali and to the west to Bagodero and the Ghaibi Dero Jagir. A little used road goes direct south-east to Larkana.

Ferries.

There are 8 ferries across the river Indus from places in Kashmor and Kandhkot talukas to the Sukkur district opposite. The ferries are put up to auction annually, and the sums realized are divided between the local funds of this district and of Sukkur district.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A & B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV AND XXVI-A & B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is entirely under irrigational settlements, the nature of which has been described in the A volume. Table XV gives complete details of the rates of assessment in force in each taluka. The settlements of the three talukas, Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor, have recently been revised and have come into force for twenty years from the year 1917-18. The settlements of the Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas are due for revision in the year 1919-20. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The heading "Other sources" includes opium, the other sources of provincial revenue described in the A volume, and the revenue from the fisheries. This is an unimportant item in the district, as apart from the river Indus the number of dhands is very small. Forest revenue is excluded from table XXII-A and shown separately in table XXIV.

JUSTICE.

TABLES XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX AND XXI.

CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil Courts.

The magisterial courts for the administration of criminal justice in the district are as under :—

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate	The entire district.
Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Kandhkot ..	Talukas of Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor.
Court of the Resident Magistrate, Jacobabad	Jacobabad taluka and portion of Thul taluka.
Court of the Resident Magistrate, Kandhkot	Portion of Thul taluka, and Kandhkot and Kashmor talukas.
Five courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Five courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Do.
One Honorary Magistrate, Jacobabad taluka	Moladad and Garhi Khairo thanas of the Jacobabad taluka.

The District Magistrate is by law a First Class Magistrate. The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the Resident Magistrates are ordinarily First Class Magistrates, the Mukhtiarkars are either First or Second Class Magistrates, and the Head Munshis are Third Class Magistrates. The powers of the Honorary Magistrate vary. Under regulations 5 of 1872 and 3 of 1892 the District Magistrate has very extensive Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, in regard to which no appeals lie, though the Commissioner in Sind has power to revise a civil decree on the ground that it is contrary to good conscience or public policy or a criminal sentence on the ground that it is illegal or excessive.

The District and Sessions Judge of Sukkur is the Judge of the district, and periodically tries cases, both Civil and Criminal, at Jacobabad.

The only Civil Court stationary in the district is the Subordinate Court at Jacobabad. Its jurisdiction does not extend to Shahdadkot taluka, which for this purpose is included in the jurisdiction of the Larkana Court.

Registration.

There are four registration sub-districts, *i.e.*, Jacobabad, Shahdadkot Thul and Kandhkot, the last named office having jurisdiction over Kashmor also.

Jails.

There are in the district five third class subsidiary jails, one at each taluka headquarters. There are also Police lockups at the Police Stations of Garhi Khairo, Moladad, Tangwani and Ghouspur, and at the outposts of Dodapur, Dilmurad and Bakhshapur.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

TABLES XXVII-A & B AND XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI OF 'A' VOLUME.

Local Boards.

The district local board consists of 13 members, of whom 11 are non-officials and 2 are officials. They are nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Two non-officials are chosen for each taluka, and one represents the Jagirdars of the district. The two officials are the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Collector. The former is invariably the President of the Board: the latter was Vice-President up to the year 1917, since when he has been replaced by a non-official. In view of the backward character of the district an elective franchise has not been introduced. The idea of submitting himself to the votes of persons whom he considers his social inferiors does not appeal to the Baluch Sardar and Zamindar.

The composition of the Taluka Local Boards is as under:—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by municipalities	Elected by Panchayats.	Number of Officials.	Number of Non-officials.	Total.
Jacobabad	5	1	..	1	5	6
Thul	5	..	1	2	4	6
Kashmor	5	..	1	2	4	6
Shahdadkot	4	..	1	1	4	5
Kandhkot	5	..	1	2	4	6

The Deputy Collector and the Mukhtiarkar of the taluka are respectively President and Vice-President of the Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor boards. The Mukhtiarkars of Jacobabad and Shahdadkot are Presidents of their taluka boards respectively, the Vice-President being in each case of non-official.

The revenue and expenditure of the Boards is detailed in Tables XXVII-A & B. Besides the ordinary maintenance of roads and bridges, the district board maintains three travellers' bungalows, four dispensaries, two veterinary dispensaries and a Muhammadan boarding house attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Jacobabad.

Under the auspices of the Board a Horse Show is held at Jacobabad every January. The Board contributes Rs. 2,500 towards it and also bears all the expense of organizing the show. An Imperial grant of Rs. 1,500 is also received, and smaller contributions from the local boards of Sukkur and Larkana. The average number of animals exhibited for the last 10 years has been 840.

In addition to the horse and donkey stallions maintained by the Army Remount Department at Jacobabad, the Board maintains two Arab stallions for use in the district free of charge.

MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XXVIII.

Jacobabad is the only town in the district in which there is a Municipality. A municipal commission was established in 1875, and from October 1st, 1878, when Bombay Act, VI of 1873, was introduced into Sind, it has ranked as a town Municipality. In 1884 it was allowed the privilege of electing one half of its councillors, now eight in number, the other half, of whom four are officials, being nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Upto 1915 the eastern portion of the town formed the Cantonment, which was administered by a Committee; but with the removal of the last regiment from Jacobabad the cantonment was abolished and its area incorporated in the Municipal limits. The population of the municipal area and that of the cantonment area at the census of 1911 were 8,886 and 3,037 respectively, *i.e.*, 11,923 in all; the population of the latter has since considerably declined and there are now about 2,000 persons less residing in the town.

The revenue and expenditure of the Municipality for a period of twenty years are shown in the table. Octroi is the principal source of revenue, and although more than a half of the sums recovered is refunded on the re-exportation of the goods, the balance constitutes a third of the whole income. The next item of importance is the fees from the markets and slaughter-houses, which produce about Rs. 22,000 per annum. The wheel tax produces about Rs. 8,500. The suitability of octroi and its possible replacement by a terminal tax is at present under consideration. The expenditure of the municipality is on education, conservancy, roads, etc. It contributes Rs. 2,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the Government Civil Hospital. The municipality is not in debt. On the contrary it has for some years been husbanding its resources with a view to providing an efficient water supply for the town, as the present supply, which depends on wells, is inadequate. A scheme is at the present time under consideration for sinking wells about two miles outside the town and bringing the water in by pipes.

EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX A, B, C and D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognized by the educational department and assisted by Government are classed as public, others as private. The primary schools described as public indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector, or by one of his assistants, and is limited to one-third of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

Primary Education.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the local board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in table XXIX-B. The very noticeable improvement in the figures for the last four years is largely due to the appointment of a separate Deputy Educational Inspector for the district. Previous to 1913 the district was amalgamated with Sukkur and its interests suffered in consequence.

Local Board Schools. All the 72 schools are boys' schools. About 53 per cent. teach up to the 7th vernacular standard, the rest teaching only up to the 5th vernacular standard. Mussalmans constitute about 67 per cent. of the total number of pupils and 29 per cent. of the pupils are children of cess payers. Education in these schools is entirely free. Small classes for the training of pupil teachers awaiting admission to the training College are attached to five schools.

Municipal schools. The tuition in the Jacobabad Municipal primary schools is identical with that given in local board primary schools teaching up to the 7th standard vernacular. There are 5 Municipal primary schools, of which 3 are boys' and 2 girls' schools : one of the girls' schools is a Hindu-Sindhi school and the other Arabic-Sindhi. The boys' schools include one night school. A fee ranging from one anna to four annas is charged in the boys' schools according to the standard taught, and about 30 per cent. of the pupils in these schools are free. No fee wha

ever is charged in the girls' schools. A Technical Class was started in 1889 and is attached to the day school. Carpentry, smithery, turnery and drawing are taught. In 1915 there were 35 boys in this class. No fees are charged. There are several scholarships for this class. An Anglo-Vernacular School was opened in 1905, and teaches five standards.

Attached to this and the Vernacular School is a boarding house maintained by the district local board for Muhammadan boys of the district, who are being educated in Jacobabad. It has accommodation for about 30 boys, and is about to be increased.

Newspapers and Libraries.

There is one newspaper only published in the district, the Frontier Gazette, an Anglo-Vernacular paper published weekly at Jacobabad. Attached to it is a printing press. There is only one public library, the Seth Rijharam's. This was opened in 1904 at a cost of Rs. 1,700 of which Seth Rijharam and the Hindu Panchayat of Jacobabad contributed Rs. 1,000, the balance being raised by public subscriptions. On the abolition of the cantonment, the books of the European library were presented to this library, and it now possesses some 3,000 volumes. The library is a registered one.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX A & B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There is a small civil hospital at Jacobabad, containing 22 beds for men and 12 for women. Since the abolition of the cantonment it has been in charge of the civil surgeon Sukkur, who ordinarily visits Jacobabad once a week. The average number of in-patients is about 280 per annum. There is also a dispensary attached to the Railway at Jacobabad, and dispensaries exist at the four taluka towns.

In spite of the severe character of the climate the district is reasonably healthy. At the end of the inundation malaria is very prevalent for two or three months. In the last ten years Jacobabad has been visited both by cholera and plague, though, thanks to the way in which it was laid out, the town is not really congested and disease due to overcrowding is unknown. Deaths due to exposure to the sun regularly occur.

A female dispensary is about to be opened in Jacobabad. It is intended that a female hospital should be built when Government assistance can be obtained. In the meantime with the aid of the Municipality and a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Panchayat, the dispensary is being started as a preliminary measure.

There are two veterinary dispensaries in the district, one at Jacobabad and one at Kandhkot. They are in charge of the District Local Board, and are regularly inspected by the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district has five talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Headquarters.	Number of tapas.	Number of dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
							Rs.
Jacobabad ..	Jacobabad ..	16	99	27° 56′ and 28° 26′ North Latitude. 6°7 59′ and 68° 37′ East Longitude.	461	78,540	3,25,326
Shahdadkot ..	Shahdadkot ..	15	85	27° 40′ and 28° 3′ North Latitude. 6°7 22′ and 68° 11′ East Longitude.	619	35,116	1,56,460
Thul ..	Thul ..	18	96	28° 5′ and 28° 26′ North Latitude. 68° 32′ and 68° 58′ East Longitude.	497	53,169	2,98,364
Kandhkot ..	Kandhkot ..	18	87	27° 59′ and 28° 27′ North Latitude. 68° 57′ and 69° 22′ East Longitude.	536	52,914	2,52,210
Kashmor ..	Kashmor ..	16	62	28° 4′ and 28° 30′ North Latitude. 69° 15′ and 69° 47′ East Longitude.	531	43,268	1,66,250

The district is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner, and he is also directly responsible for the Jacobabad and Shahdadkot talukas. The other talukas form a separate division, known as the Kandhkot division and are in charge of a Deputy Collector. There is no Huzur Treasury at Jacobabad; the accounts of the district are controlled by the Huzur office at Sukkur. The Deputy Commissioner is no longer *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police; the system has been assimilated to that of the remainder of the Province, and a District Superintendent of Police with a Deputy is now responsible for the Force. On the removal of the last regiment, a cavalry one, from Jacobabad in 1914 a special force of 50 mounted police was raised, which is available for service at any point of the district where it may be required. It is of interest to note that the last occasion on which a serious disturbance was anticipated on the frontier was in 1903, when a band of Bugtis and one of Jakhranis met on the northern border of Kandhkot taluka, and were only prevented from coming to blows by the timely arrival of the Deputy Commissioner with a small detachment of the Sind Horse from Jacobabad.

The Frontier Regulations are in operation in every taluka of the district, and this circumstance serves to differentiate the character of the administration from that of any other district in the Province.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Jacobabad.

Jacobabad (formerly known as Khanghar) the chief town and head-quarters of the district is situated in latitude 28° 16′ North and longitude 68° 30′ East, and is about 180 feet above sea level. It is on the Quetta-Pishin line of the North Western Railway. The town owes its origin to General John Jacob, C.B, then Major Jacob, Commandant of the Sind Horse, who in 1847 was sent to the frontier to put an end to the anarchy then prevailing. As a result of Sir Charles Napier's campaign of 1844-45 the defeated Jakhranis and Dombkis had been settled at Janidero, whilst at Khanghar itself three miles to the north there was a mud fort in which a cavalry outpost was stationed to protect the country. Major Jacob decided to establish his head-quarters at Khanghar, and not at Janidero, and accordingly proceeded to lay out a town and cantonment, which was called Jacobabad after him. Except for a short interval when he acted as Commissioner in Sind, and when he went on service in the Persian Gulf, General Jacob remained continuously on the frontier till his death at Jacobabad in December 1858. The whole country side on his arrival was bare, and the water scanty and bad, but by means of canals, water from the river Indus was brought to the town with the result that broad avenues of trees were laid out, and to this day the spacious roads and the fine trees of Jacobabad are without a rival in the Province.

The central point of the town, with the bazars on one side and the old cantonment on the other is the Residency, a large double-storied house built by General Jacob, and by its size intended to convey to the inhabitants of the frontier some idea of the permanent character of the British Raj which was then being established amongst them. It was built to the immediate south of the old fort and the three banyas' shops, which comprised the old village of Khanghar. The house was enclosed in twenty-one acres of land. In this area were included the offices, and the workshops, where Jacob made his clocks and invented his rifles, etc. The house itself originally contained two public rooms, eight suites of apartments, and upstairs a durbar hall beneath which a huge thermantidote used to work. Two enormous clocks, made by Jacob himself stood in the house, one upstairs and one in the entrance hall. They told the hour and the day of the week, the month, the date of the month, and the changes of the moon. The latter clock is working to the present day. In 1879 the upper storey showed signs of collapsing, and was pulled down. What is left of the house is still imposing, and to commemorate its illustrious founder a marble tablet has been placed on the wall of the main porch stating that

"In this house lived and died
General John Jacob
Political Superintendent and Commandant
Frontier of Upper Sind, 1847—58."

with a translation into Sindhi. The house is still the residence of the Deputy Commissioner.

To the right of the Residency is a large tank, excavated under General Jacob's directions and then a series of commodious markets, which cost nearly half a lakh of rupees. In front of them stands the Victoria Clock Tower, erected to commemorate the Jubilee of 1887. The town proper really consists of five main streets running parallel to one another and with smaller cross streets. On their outskirts are three different sets of Police lines, the Army Remount stables, a civil hospital, Kacheri, Municipal office, Veterinary dispensary, Municipal schools and the usual Government offices. The cemetery contains both General Jacob's tomb and a monument to commemorate him. The most interesting feature of the Army Remount stables is the tomb of General Jacob's favourite charger "Messenger" a mud erection somewhat in the shape of a pyramid and standing some 15 feet high. A small marble tablet explains what it is. The town which is roughly two miles long and one mile wide is intersected by two small inundation canals, the Budhuwah and the Rajwah.

The cantonment lay to the left of the Residency and was most spaciously laid out, the garrison at one time containing a brigade of cavalry, and a battalion of infantry. Behind the lines and the town on the north side lies the parade ground more than two miles in length. Since the occupation of Quetta the importance of Jacobabad as a military station steadily declined; for many years only one cavalry regiment was stationed there, and finally in 1914 that was removed, and the cantonment abolished. The old lines and the officers' bungalows are now gradually falling to pieces, in contrast to the town proper, which as the centre of a flourishing grain trade and as the head-quarters of a civil district is showing every sign of increasing prosperity. The town is not particularly healthy, but this is due rather to the poor quality of the water than to the intense heat.

The chief event in the life of the town is the annual horse show which takes place in the second week of January, and attracts exhibits from the district and from across the border. It ends with Baluch horse races, the most characteristic and interesting form of entertainment known to the frontier.

Apart from Jacobabad there are but few places of interest in the district. The explanation of this is that before the arrival of the British the country, as already stated, was a wilderness. Law and order were unknown, and none of the previous rulers of Sind had made any attempt to settle or develop it.

Kandhkot.

Kandhkot, a village with a population of 1,467 at the census of 1911 and the head-quarters of the Taluka of that name lies in 28° 14′ North latitude and 69° 13′ East longitude. It was formerly one of the outposts of the Sind Horse. It contains a Kacheri, Police lines, Vernacular school, Musafirkhana, Post and Telegraph Office, Public Works Department Bungalow, local fund garden, dispensary and a veterinary dispensary. There is a station on the Jacobabad-Kashmor light railway within a mile of the village.

Kashmor, a village with a population of 1,041 at the census of 1911 and the head-quarters of the Taluka of that name is situated in 28° 26′ North latitude and 69° 37′ East longitude. It is the fourth village of its name, the three preceding it having all been eroded. It was at one time the last outpost of the Sind Horse; but their extensive lines are now in ruins. The village contains a Kacheri, Police lines, Vernacular school dispensary, musafirkhana, post and telegraph office and a local fund garden. It is the terminus of the Jacobabad-Kashmor railway, which is at a mile's distance on the other side of the Desert Canal. The Kashmor bund, which begins at the Punjab border six miles north of the village, passes by one side of it. Lacquer work of some merit is made by a few families in Kashmor, and is sold. Baluch rugs are also made in the neighbourhood. They are worked by the women of the family for domestic use, and are not ordinarily available for sale.

Kashmor.

Shahdadkot till recently known as Shahdadpur in 27° 51′ North latitude and 37° 57′ East longitude is the head-quarter station of the Taluka of that name and is situated on the west bank of the Dateji Kur. The town is in the centre of a moderately prosperous tract, though a short time after the conquest of the Province it was almost destitute of population and is described as being more like the bed of a salt lagoon at low water in a spring tide than an inland district. It was however at one time a large place from which Sir John Keane, when in Sind, drew supplies for his army, then on the point of advancing in Afghanistan, but after that it fell into ruin so much so that when Lieut. James, Deputy Collector of Chandko district (the present Larkana and Ratodero sub-divisions), visited it in 1846, an old Hindu was its only occupant. It has however progressed under British rule and now contains a population of 2,405. It has fine avenues of shady trees, a local fund garden, a District Bungalow, a Kacheri, Police Lines, a Dispensary, Vernacular School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. It has road communications with Garhi Khairo, Sujawal, Kambar and Larkana. A light railway is shortly to be constructed connecting it with Jacobabad on the one side and Kambar and Larkana on the other. There is one rice husking factory in the town. The bulk of the trade is in grain, and the merchants have their dealings with the Larkana district rather than with the Upper Sind Frontier. In fact up to 1883-84 the town was contained in the Sujawal Taluka of the old Shikarpur District. It is still included in the jurisdiction of the civil court of Larkana, and the dispensary is controlled by the Civil Surgeon, Larkana. The Kur Dateji is a branch of the Ghar Canal which flows through Larkana. It is so called from one Dato Khuhawar, an ancestor of the Khuhawars who are the principal landholders of the town and the Taluka. The name of the town was changed in 1914 owing to the confusion caused by the existence of another town of the same name in Nawabshah district. A 'kot' belonging to the Khuhawars once existed on the site of the present town.

Shahdadkot.

Thul.

Thul, a village with a population of 1,847 at the census of 1911, and the head-quarters of the Taluka of that name lies in 28° North latitude and 68° 48′ East longitude. It contains a Kacheri, Police lines, post and telegraph office, district bungalow, dispensary, musafirkhana and a school, a modern and commodious building. There is a station on the Jacobabad-Kashmor light railway within two miles of the village. The village is known as old Thul in contradistinction to new Thul, near the railway station where for some years the Government offices were situated. New Thul was after some years abandoned and is now in ruins.

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in acres.	Number of		Population in 1921.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Jacobabad ..	296,320	1	94	75,077	42,341	32,736
Shahdadkot ..	396,160	....	71	26,231	14,530	11,701
Thul ..	318,080	....	96	49,924	27,464	22,460
Kandhkot ..	348,800	....	88	53,134	29,699	23,435
Kashmor ..	345,600	....	60	36,253	20,291	15,962
Total ..	1,704,960 or 2,664 Sq. miles.	1	409	240,619	134,325	106,294

Taluka.	Population in 1921.		Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Urban.	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Jacobabad ..	10,583	64,494	13,436	162	78,540	44,342	34,198
Shahdadkot ..	..	26,231	4,614	42	35,116	19,127	15,989
Thul ..	..	49,924	9,153	100	53,169	28,860	24,309
Kandhkot ..	..	53,134	9,765	97	52,914	29,153	23,761
Kashmor ..	..	36,253	7,211	64	43,268	24,077	19,191
Total ..	10,583	230,036	44,179	89	263,007	145,559	117,448

The areas of the talukas as they stood in August 1922 were as follows :

Taluka.	Acres.
Jacobabad ..	.. 296,408
Shahdadkot ..	.. 396,389
Thul ..	.. 317,884
Kandhkot ..	.. 351,444
Kashmor ..	.. 363,024

TABLE II—

Part A—By months

Month.	Rain: Normal* mean.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 26	0 15	0 3	0 4	....	0 8
February ..	0 27	0 19	0 32	0 3	0 13	....
March ..	0 25	0 61	....	....	0 27	0 4
April ..	0 17	....	0 25	....	....	0 8
May ..	0 15	....	....	0 23	1 60	0 5
June ..	0 10	0 5	0 4	....	....	....
July ..	1 21	1 56	1 16	2 90	....	....
August ..	1 25	0 24	2 45	....	....	3 35
September ..	0 19	....	0 39	....	....	0 15
October ..	0 1	....	....	....	....	....
November ..	0 12	....	....	....	....	0 7
December ..	0 15	....	0 36	0 5	....	1 43
Total ..	4 13	2 80	5 0	3 25	2 0	5 25

* Average for

Part B—

Jacobabad ..	3 53	2 80	5 0	3 25	2 0	5 25
Kashmor ..	3· 48	1 75	2 40	2 13	0 7	2 39
Thul ..	2 84	1 84	4 11	1 71	0 84	2 17
Shahdadkot ..	4 26	1 89	4 64	3 71	0 60	2 98
Kandhkot ..	3 47	....	....	....	....	....

RAINFALL.

(at Jacobabad).

fail.						
1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 27	....	0 5	0 68	0 85	0 6	....
0 26	....	0 2	0 11	0 54	2 84	0 75
0 92	0 8	0 2	1 57	0 11	1 41	0 9
....	....	0 38	....	0 7	0 1	0 31
0 65	0 6	0 35	....	....	....	....
....	0 27	0 13	0 30	....	0 6	1 74
0 55	....	2 29	....	0 46	....	0 22
....	1 18	....	....	....	1 19	1 33
0 3	0 50	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	0 1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	0 1	....	0 1	0 18	....	....
2 68	2 10	3 24	2 68	2 21	5 57	4 44

over 40 years.

By Talukas.

2 68	2 10	3 24	2 68	2 21	5 57	4 44
1 60	3 20	4 74	3 5	1 62	6 20	3 72
1 54	1 20	2 75	2 86	1 4	7 68	2 7
3 25	1 91	5 93	2 72	1 32	5 18	11 27
....	....	....	2 63	1 18	5 23	3 35

TABLE II—

Part A—By months

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	1 15	0 7	1 13	0 27	0 20	....
February ..	....	0 37	....	....	....	0 7
March ..	....	....	....	0 94	....	0 32
April ..	0 62	0 36	0 16	....	....	....
May ..	....	....	0 19	....	0 7	....
June ..	....	0 1	0 65	....	....	0 82
July ..	2 13	0 7	1 35	0 5	0 37	0 48
August ..	0 67	0 45	0 36	....	0 2	1 47
September ..	....	....	....	....	0 70	....
October ..	....	....	....	....	....	0 40
November ..	....	....	....	0 10	....	....
December ..	0 2	0 8	....	....	0 5	1 30
Total ..	4 59	1 41	3 84	1 36	1 41	4 86

Part B—

Jacobabad ..	4 59	1 41	3 84	1 36	1 41	4 86
Kashmor ..	5 84	3 18	2 97	1 1	1 2	1 50
Thul ..	3 11	0 82	3 66	1 35	0 44	5 28
Shahdadkot ..	3 25	1 62	4 97	2 7	1 82	6 45
Kandhkot ..	7 20	2 96	2 32	0 69	2 98	5 72

RAINFALL—*contd.*

(*at Jacobabad*)—contd.

1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.	
In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
0	3	....		....		0	3	..		0	19	0	2	..	
0	98	0	7	....		0	4	..		..		0	37	..	
....		0	32	0	5	0	34	0	60	..		..		..	
0	14	0	26	....		0	1	0	52	2	29	..		..	
....		....		0	56	0	16	..		0	20	0	38	..	
1	55	....		....		....		..		..		1	0	0	83
2	73	0	6	0	4	0	52	..		0	20	0	45	0	17
0	15	....		2	26	4	97	..		..		..		0	8
....		....		0	87	4	79	..		..		..		0	1
0	68	0	63	....		....		..		..		..		..	
0	45	....		....		....		..		..		..		0	3
0	7	....		0	2	0	2	0	14	0	35	..		2	46
6	78	1	34	3	80	10	88	1	26	3	23	2	22	3	58

By Talukas—contd.

6	78	1	34	3	80	10	88	1	26	3	23	2	22	3	58
9	93	2	89	2	45	14	8	2	40	1	28	2	22	7	45
5	35	2	55	2	14	10	75	1	38	2	41	1	10	3	66
6	97	3	50	7	85	15	45	1	91	1	85	1	64	6	1
3	81	5	30	0	91	8	0	2	42	3	37	1	8	3	37

Table III—TEMPERATURE.

(At Jacobabad.)

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1896	82	39	121	73	115	75	95	39
1897	78	30	121	73	115	78	99	48
1898	84	33	123	69	118	74	94	42
1899	82	32	122	70	120	79	98	48
1900	81	34	122	66	123	81	99	49
1901	78	34	123	67	126	79	98	42
1902	88	32	122	69	121	83	97	49
1903	76	32	120	66	118	77	98	42
1904	85	34	123	71	117	80	102	49
1905	77	25	124	68	122	79	101	49
1906	78 0	32 0	123 0	73 0	114.0	83 0	96 0	50 4
1907	90 5	36 4	118 6	60 4	115 6	77 6	95 0	43 5
1908	82 8	36 4	117 0	67 4	113 5	77 6	94 0	43 8
1909	76 0	31 4	116 4	63 4	114 3	79 5	102 8	46 0
1910	80 4	33 5	125 2	72 0	114 4	77 0	96 0	43 0
1911	80 2	35 8	121 2	69 0	117 0	77 8	95 0	39 4
1912	80 0	39 0	126 1	68 4	119 4	82 0	98 4	39 4
1913	92 2	36 2	124 0	68 2	113 4	80 0	95 8	43 2
1914	85 2	40 2	126 0	66 4	114 0	77 4	92 4	52 0
1915	83 0	37 0	123 0	76 0	125 0	81 0	99 0	43 4
1916	83 1	38 8	120 5	62 2	115 5	83 8	94 5	38 6
1917	78 6	40 0	113 4	67 0	118 4	75 6	91 6	41 0
1918	79 8	30 8	123 2	74 2	119 6	78 8	96 4	45 2
1919	77 0	34 0	120 4	75 4	122 0	77 2	95 6	43 2
1920	78 0	39 2	115 6	64 6	115 8	76 4	95 6	43 8
1921	77 0	33 6	117 6	69 0	111 4	80 4	91 0	49 2

Table IV—POPULATION OF TOWN (Census).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Jacobabad ..	10,804	11,352	12,396	10,787	8,324	10,583	7,252	7,097	7,494
Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	3,037	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,804	11,352	12,396	10,787	11,361	10,583	7,252	7,097	7,494

Town.	Males.			Females.					
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Jacobabad ..	6,547	4,807	6,166	3,552	4,255	4,902	4,240	3,517	4,417
Cantonment ..	..	2,137	..	..	..	..	..	900	..
Total ..	6,547	6,944	6,166	3,552	4,255	4,902	4,240	4,417	4,417

Table V—Religion and Education (Census of 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education. Number of persons	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Kashmor ..	2,264	33,988	....	1	590	51
Kandhkot ..	5,021	48,077	4	32	902	24
Thul ..	4,876	44,948	1	99	1,506	45
Jacobabad ..	8,630	66,367	10	70	2,382	147
Shahdadkot ..	3,064	22,897	....	270	877	22
Total ..	23,855	216,277	15	472	6,257	289

Table VI—Caste, Tribe or Race (Census of 1921).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Taluka.					District Total.
	Kashmor.	Kandhkot.	Thul.	Jacobabad.	Shahdadkot.	
Hindu						
Lohana ..	3,120	4,178	2,943	6,826	1,438	18,505
Musalman ..	24,177	30,594	16,939	47,528	15,136	134,374
Baloch ..	21,288	12,257	8,630	23,625	12,400	78,200
Sindhi ..	2,889	18,337	8,309	23,903	2,736	56,174

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available	Not recorded.	1,480,396	1,663,934	1,566,984	1,598,071	1,600,239
Not available for cultivation ..		420,446	446,912	330,652	373,118	374,314
A.—Forest lands ..		46,405	43,649	28,555	40,309	40,308
B.—Other		374,041	403,263	302,097	332,809	334,006
Available for cultivation ..	246,662	1,059,950	1,217,022	1,236,332	1,224,953	1,225,925
A.—Unoccupied ..	118,573	403,037	353,057	270,174	267,425	262,161
B.—Occupied	128,089	656,913	863,965	966,158	957,528	963,764
(1) Current fallows ..	..	363,463	401,713	517,966	540,951	451,817
(2) Net area cropped during the year ..	128,089	293,450	462,252	448,192	416,577	511,947
A. Irrigated— ..	..	292,758	461,811	444,898	416,462	496,354
By canals ..	Not recorded.	253,340	421,717	398,770	374,064	451,886
By wells and tanks ..		202	274	449	1,924	1,213
Direct from river ..		39,216	39,820	45,679	40,474	43,255
B. On rain fall ..	..	692	441	3,294	115	15,593
Crops.						
Cereals	119,981	233,411	304,607	327,126	353,831	346,920
Juari	82,391	149,318	171,846	129,632	71,179	94,821
Bajri	3,679	25,545	52,920	50,601	107,994	99,313
Paddy	6,109	8,029	35,666	77,871	94,451	73,747
Wheat	21,780	46,933	42,314	67,210	77,821	73,952
Other cereals	* 6,022	3,586	1,861	1,812	2,386	5,087
Pulses	3,681	10,711	80,714	113,480	82,375	133,030
Gram	1,316	3,020	46,268	77,859	50,545	94,016
Green gram	..	864	2,448	997	1,046	2,227
Chickling vetch ..	..	5,839	30,247	32,664	30,061	35,171
Other pulses	2,365	988	1,751	1,960	723	1,616
Tobacco	108	46	70	139	81	98
Sugarcane	..	38	8	23	14	20
Oilseeds (not forest) ..	2,325	53,265	114,184	61,045	21,032	86,990
Sesame	2,325	31,114	54,133	34,550	3,984	3,896
Rape	..	11,800	27,268	14,237	1,055	20,739
Jamba	..	10,351	32,783	12,258	15,993	62,355
Fibres	3,127	1,631	1,333	992	782	349
Cotton	2,127	1,607	1,320	965	776	345
Other fibres	..	24	13	27	6	4
Orchard and garden produce ..	93	1,275	4,413	3,021	3,634	4,504
Condiments and Spices ..	..	744	833	264	242	483
Dyes (not forest)	9	43	..	3	..	..
Starches	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	110	118	160	279	205
Total crop	129,324	301,274	506,280	506,253	462,270	572,599
Less area twice cropped ..	1,235	7,824	44,028	58,061	45,693	60,652
Actual area cropped ..	128,089	293,450	462,252	448,192	416,577	511,947

* Other products besides cereals appear to be included in this figure, but their details are not given.

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.
Cattle—					
Plough cattle			47,557	52,675	44,243
Bulls for breeding purposes ..	25,282	36,853	357	595	2,759
Oxen and he buffaloes for other purposes ..			1,199	452	1,819
Milch cattle	32,251	32,884	58,769	84,661	65,208
Young stock	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	29,910	40,856	21,495
Total Cattle ..	57,533	69,737	137,792	179,239	135,524
Others—					
Horses or ponies ..	4,500	5,078	8,793	9,984	6,736
Sheep	37,300	48,240	41,606	80,702	101,043
Goats			54,888	84,156	87,517
Camels	Not recorded	8,028	3,207	4,723	4,165
Mules	Do.	22	45	55	....
Donkeys	Do.	1,235	3,648	3,376	3,594
Total ..	41,800	62,603	112,187	182,996	203,056
Ploughs	23,210	17,016	20,856	22,964	21,567
Carts	2,657	5,116	9,916	12,853	15,060

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Kashmor	160	139
Khandhkot	557	9
Thul	413	68
Jacobabad	417	143
Shahdadkot	115	59
Total ..	1,662	418

TABLE X

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1870-71.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
I.—Work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Desert canal	27,35,316	....	....	....
2. Unhar canal	7,88,830	....	....	....
3. Begari canal*	24,67,048	121,384	2,15,999	33,632
4. Sukkur canal*	14,37,813	52,928	1,23,486	7,750
5. Ghar canal*	6,37,715	83,457	1,62,630	68,454
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Sind (Munghir) canal		48,488	1,21,439	5,813
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
2. Kashmor band		....	..	....

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1910-11.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
I.—Work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Desert canal	27,35,316	186,470	3,57,867	1,55,570
2. Unhar canal	7,88,830	81,541	1,75,064	43,662
3. Begari canal*	24,67,048	273,730	5,55,490	2,21,043
4. Sukkur canal*	14,37,813	129,846	3,03,025	43,595
5. Ghar canal*	6,37,715	365,423	9,42,618	2,34,914
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Sind (Munghir) canal		22,696	58,648	3,883
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
2. Kashmor band		7,030	15,955	3,39,615

* The figures are for the whole canal irrigating the Upper Sind

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Upper Sind

Note.—Expenditure of Munghir Canal has not been separately kept for the years 1920-21

the Sukkur

WORKS.

1880-81.			1890-91.			1900-01.		
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
77,784	1,17,507	17,679	124,919	1,75,901	51,344	151,864	2,21,828	68,761
....	...	..	20,690	38,689	15,724	85,378	1,72,270	42,961
82,452	1,15,367	64,490	144,053	2,65,773	81,372	285,550	5,62,514	1,05,387
59,221	99,880	50,985	87,199	2,14,323	37,437	99,569	2,67,757	66,251
220,573	4,68,267	53,571	253,114	7,13,475	1,68,994	274,689	7,79,759	1,84,250
46,269	1,06,330	24,296	66,527	1,79,722	36,350	99,284	2,92,533	1,22,631
..	..	54,798	4,559	8,954	1,27,423	4,500	11,591	92,334

1920-21			1921-22		
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
188,124	3,90,019	98,462	236,420	5,19,858	1,33,599
70,346	1,45,160	45,375	87,553	2,09,382	59,991
238,436	4,61,747	1,33,565	296,823	7,07,257	2,28,125
95,716	2,42,287	1,05,805	100,497	2,65,681	1,02,091
30,338	8,78,631	1,31,645	339,989	9,67,623	1,34,445
....	....	....	....	....	....
4,955	11,510	1,79,044	3,406	10,023	1,61,197

Frontier, Sukkur and Larkana districts.
Frontier and Sukkur districts.
and 1921-22 but is included in that for the whole System of Sind Canal which is shown in table X of district volume.

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 25 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—						
Reserved	..	74 231	96 239	78 203	76 461	74 415
Protected	..	1 28	0 585	0 585	0 585	1 585
Total ..	..	75 259	97 184	79 148	77 406	76 360
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber	2,000	3,608	1,551	529	4,264	3,842
(2) Firewood	2,800	43,205	6,000	2,079	17,730	17,297
(3) Grazing	..	3,277	1,148	1,214	1,979	1,943
(4) Babul pods	..	..	..	..	60	50
(5) Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products ..	879	3,482	1,965	976	2,330	4,082
3. Receipts	5,679	53,572	10,664	4,798	26,383	27,214
4. Expenditure	2,000	30,593	2,287	5,589	10,852	13,594
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	..	..	4,158	581	..	..
6. Area closed to grazing ..	..	..	4,158	2,171	6,663	6,827

Note 1.—The figures for each year are given for the revenue district as it was constituted in that year.

Note 2.—Revenues and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous Settlement.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
				Rs.	Rs. a.
Kashmor	Irrigational.	1906-07 to 1915-16..	49,834	1,17,934	2 3
Kandhkot		1906-07 to 1915-16..	91,549	2,15,956	2 5
Thul		1906-07 to 1915-16..	110,828	2,69,980	2 7
Jacobabad		1906-07 to 1919-20..	131,825	3,43,742	2 10
Shahdadkot		1893-94 to 1920-21..	63,319	1,58,699	2 2

* New rates have been introduced from the year 1916-17 for the whole taluka

URRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Current Settlement.

Kharif.

Date of introduction.	Number of group.	Gardens	Rice flow. Rs.	Rice flow. a.	Other flow and Sailabi. Rs.	Other flow and Sailabi. a.	Lift. Rs.	Lift. a.	Lift aided by flow and flow aided by lift. Rs.	Lift aided by flow and flow aided by lift. a.	Barain. Rs.	Barain. a.
6-17* and 1927-18.		According to mode of irrigations.	4	12	2	10	1	14	2	2	0	8
			4	6	2	6	1	10	1	14	0	8
			4	0	2	2	1	6	1	10	0	8
6-17* to 1917-18 ..	4		5	4	2	14	2	2	2	6	0	8
			4	12	2	10	1	14	2	2	0	8
			4	6	2	6	1	10	1	14	0	8
			4	0	2	2	1	6	1	10	0	8
6-17 ..	3		5	4	3	2	2	6	2	10	0	8
			4	12	2	14	2	2	2	6	0	8
			4	6	2	10	1	14	2	2	0	8
0-21 ..	3		6	0	3	0	2	0	2	8	1	8
			5	8	2	12	1	12	2	4	1	8
			5	0	2	8	1	8	2	0	1	8
1-22 ..	3		4	8	2	8	2	0	Flow or lift rate according to the predominant mode of irrigation in the deh.		1	0
			4	0	2	4	1	12			1	0
			3	8	2	0	1	8			1	0

...pting River Kachas and rates of River Kachas have been introduced.

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Current										
	Rabi.										
	Chahi.	Bosi and Sailabi.		Irrigated Rabi.		Dubadi. Watered.		Dubadi. Un-watered.		Barani.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Kashmor ..	Same as Kharif lift rate.	2	10	3	10	0	8	0	4	0	8
		2	6	3	6	0	8	0	4	0	8
		2	2	3	2	0	8	0	4	0	8
Kandhkot ..		2	14	3	14	1	0	0	12	0	8
		2	10	3	10	1	0	0	8	0	8
		2	6	3	6	0	8	0	4	0	8
		2	2	3	2	0	8	0	4	0	8
Thul ..		3	2	4	2	1	0	0	12	0	8
		2	14	3	14	1	0	0	8	0	8
		2	10	3	10	0	8	0	4	0	8
Jacobabad ..		3	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	8
		2	12	3	12	2	0	1	0	1	8
		2	8	3	8	2	0	1	0	1	8
Shahdadkot ..		2	8	3	8	1	0	0	8	1	0
		2	4	*3	4	*1	0	*0	8	1	0
		1	4	†2 †1	4 12	†0	4	†0	4		
		2	0	*3	0	*1	0	*0	8	1	0
		1	4	†2 †1	0 8	†0	4	†0	4		

† Rates for 27 dehs of Sir Amni tract—of this Rs. 2-4-0 and 2 are for flow and Rs. 1-12-0

* Rates for 60 dehs of the taluka

RRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

ement.

River Kacha.										
	Rabi.									
rif and hras.	Wheat and Barley.	Other crops.				Babul groves (Huris), etc.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.	
		Ploughed	Un-ploughed	Simko.	Gardens.					
s. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs.	Rs.	a.
3 0	3 6	3 0	2 0	0 10	3 0	Half the Kharif "Other flow" rate.	65,198	1,73,645	2	8
3 0	3 6	3 0	2 0	0 10	3 0		107,760	2,94,669	2	13
..	..	..	..	..	..		117,475	3,25,273	2	12
..	..	..	..	..	..		135,068	4,38,706	3	14
..	..	..	..	..	..		82,246	1,76,271	2	6

ding Sir Amni tract.

-8-0 for lift or combined lift and flow in the 2nd and 3rd groups respectively.

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.	Persons convicted or bound over in		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
Offences against public tranquillity ..	25	....	12
Murder	13	7	10
Culpable homicide	....	....	....
Rape	2	1	4
Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt ..	40	40	36
Dacoity and robbery	3	....	3
. Theft, including cattle theft ..	162	103	133
. Other offences against the I. P. C. ..	119	73	133
9. Bad livelihood	65	72	61
0. Police	3	5	12
1. Salt Law	4	6	1
2. Excise	17	9	5
13. Forest	15	1	....
14. Stamps	....	....	....
15. Municipal	....	2	3
16. Other offences	267	145	183
Total ..	735	464	596

LE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in		
	1919.	1920.	1921.
Original.			
by—			
e Magistrates	924	976	1,057
ub-Divisional and 1st Class tes	1,267	1,305	1,367
ssion	55	59	64
Total ..	2,246	2,340	2,488
Appellate.			
appellants to District and nal Magistrates	70	36	67
ppellants to Court of Session ..	115	64	15
Total ..	185	100	132
Revisional.			
pplicants for revision by Dis- trate	....	2	3
pplicants for revision by Court	4	2	1
pplicants for revision by the ner in Sind in cases under the ier Regulations	19	21	13
Total ..	23	25	17
Grand Total ..	2,454	2,465	2,637

Table XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.									Appeal.
	Number of Suits brought in						Value of suits brought in			Total number of appeals.
	Subordinate Judges Courts.			District Judges' Courts.						
	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Courts.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1919 ..	810	101	911	..	..	..	5,21,077	..	17	1
1920 ..	1,069	117	1,186	..	..	..	10,28,235	..	21	3
1921 ..	1,175	119	1,294	..	3	3	12,81,301	1,055	20	1

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Registration offices.	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.		Total receipts.	
	Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and fines.
No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	677	5,70,077	2,226	40	77	2,309	1,208
5	600	6,68,895	2,423	33	89	2,222	1,079
5	617	6,73,150	2,240	29	71	2,311	1,171
5	613	4,11,216	1,750	30	73	1,833	1,014
5	775	7,82,622	2,472	38	94	2,573	1,420
5	582	6,68,992	2,106	36	81	2,197	1,485
5	606	5,59,429	2,042	31	63	2,123	1,466
5	710	5,37,849	2,295	44	108	2,414	1,447
5	626	4,45,922	2,018	33	91	2,127	1,423
5	689	5,59,980	3,315	46	196	3,566	540
5	741	6,38,311	3,701	35	126	3,827	560
5	957	9,41,009	4,581	44	159	4,740	663
5	991	11,47,024	4,897	37	114	5,011	646
5	1,037	10,31,488	4,653	29	115	4,768	481
5	1,100	11,67,264	4,782	30	90	4,872	482
5	1,313	12,35,912	5,423	36	128	5,551	605
5	1,410	11,92,012	5,887	50	148	6,035	640
5	1,209	10,63,255	4,836	42	128	4,964	418
5	1,300	11,79,212	5,174	38	140	5,314	516
5	1,033	10,45,676	4,276	35	108	4,384	574
5	1,222	14,25,094	5,423	44	161	5,024	497
5	1,094	10,68,869	4,911	30	113	5,805	502
5	1,280	13,68,795	5,693	39	112	10,306	618
5	2,230	24,12,152	10,227	28	79	9,305	746
5	1,757	30,91,529	9,172	46	133	8,492	846
5	1,765	22,17,093	8,402	33	90	8,462	444

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLIC

Police Stations.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.
Jacobabad	2	4	45
Morladad	....	1	2
Garhi Khairo	....	1	3
Shahdadkot	....	2	8
Thul	....	2	8
Kandhkot	1	1	6
Tangwani	....	1	2
Ghouspur	....	1	3
Kashmor	....	2	8
Total ..	3	15	85

Summary of the District.

1. At 1 district Headquarters.	2	4	45
2. At 4 taluka Headquarters outside the district Headquarters (which are also Police stations) ..	1	7	21
3. At 4 Police Stations other than district or taluka Headquarters ..	....	4	7
4. At 35 outposts ..	....	....	12
5. Total in the District .. Armed ..	....	1	32
Unarmed ..	3	12	26
Mounted ..	....	2	27
Total ..	3	15	85
6. Sanctioned strength ..	3	15	85

TABLE XXI—JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups ..	118	43	161	16	25	20	19	52	20	22	23

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in								
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups ..	26	50	Not known owing to the destruction of the records.					53	57

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in								
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
3rd class sub-jails and lock-ups ..	36	37	41	27	31	35	42	37	52

T

Head of revenue realised.	1895-1896	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
Land revenue* ..	8,37,294	7,26,109	8,05,720	9,55,676	8,
Stamps* ..	2,48,532	2,59,764	2,64,330	2,98,207	3,
Income tax* ..	11,845	11,621	13,821	12,463	
Excise* ..	21,525	29,479	30,962	30,363	
Local fund† ..	1,36,586	1,25,372	1,27,433	1,42,875	1,
Other sources‡ ..	31,594	95,573	21,474	26,940	2
Total ..	12,87,376	12,47,918	12,63,740	14,66,524	13,8

Head of revenue realised.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	13,57,878	11,98,064	10,20,149	7,85,912	9,0
Stamps* ..	49,858	45,815	49,023	47,652	4
Income tax* ..	11,605	11,740	11,055	9,856	1
Excise* ..	41,355	52,642	53,013	38,511	38
Local fund† ..	1,42,734	1,32,368	1,23,723	1,18,466	1,30
Other sources‡ ..	5,177	3,103	2,460	1,457	1
Total ..	16,08,607	14,43,732	12,59,423	10,01,854	11,35

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the
XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the district and the fig
† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII up to the
‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In part B, the details are for t

REVENUE DETAILS.

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,74,605	7,82,540	7,09,569	10,37,874	8,72,144	11,81,750	12,07,436	12,02,316
2,56,347	1,90,690	1,81,237	1,72,499	35,173	40,639	44,730	48,625
60,541	14,226	8,538	8,973	9,146	10,472	9,985	12,986
24,031	17,756	19,401	24,885	30,104	6,999	34,712	40,789
1,56,412	1,30,644	1,20,327	1,59,478	1,05,325	1,21,796	1,22,533	1,24,651
24,434	15,898	16,297	18,036	2,509	1,494	1,331	2,309
17,96,370	11,51,754	10,55,369	14,21,745	10,54,401	13,63,150	14,20,727	14,31,676

1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,28,690	13,37,055	13,80,775	13,55,375	8,87,169	4,99,886	15,15,704
50,073	59,391	51,349	65,413	81,204	96,888	1,00,392
12,203	21,154	25,824	40,544	34,289	24,468	36,929
56,003	71,240	70,259	78,613	1,01,068	1,43,990	88,362
1,57,495	1,04,635	99,783	1,07,419	1,42,557	2,26,907	2,48,972
2,998	1,861	1,890	9,903	6,453	4,361	2,096
14,07,462	15,95,336	16,29,880	16,57,367	12,52,740	6,96,500	19,92,455

of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, include those for the Sukkur District also, as separate figures are not available.

village cess system was abolished.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jacobabad	4,59,330	79,397
Thul	3,83,507	8,656
Kandhkot	3,69,596	8,168
Kashmor	1,85,186	2,612
Shahdadkot	99,247	2,729
Total ..	14,96,866	1,03,562

Taluka.	Excise.	Other Sources.	Local Fund.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jacobabad	82,719	1,414	21,430
Thul	13,296	319	23,717
Kandhkot	13,603	234	18,277
Kashmor	4,925	272	9,516
Shahdadkot	15,811	21	6,981
Total ..	1,30,354	2,260	79,921

TABLE XXIII

TABLE XXIII–

Particulars.	1895–1896.	1896–1897.	1897–1898.	1898–1899.	1899–1900.	1900–1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—						
(1) Arrears ..	90,938	44,002	58,187	87,944	1,11,012	82,979
(2) Current ..	7,51,436	9,33,290	10,77,857	9,88,268	10,11,476	12,35,307
(3) Total ..	8,42,374	9,77,292	11,36,044	10,76,212	11,22,488	13,18,286
2. Deductions—						
(1) Remissions.	56,655	67,970	61,176	83,132	64,699	43,319
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	39,722	3,191	10,181	744	16,366	908
(3) Total ..	96,377	71,161	71,357	83,876	81,065	44,227
3. Net demand—						
(1) Arrears ..	51,216	40,811	48,006	87,200	94,646	82,071
(2) Current ..	6,94,781	8,65,320	10,16,681	9,05,136	9,46,777	11,91,988
(3) Total ..	7,45,997	9,06,131	10,64,687	9,92,336	10,41,423	12,74,059
4. Collections—						
(1) Arrears ..	34,115	19,873	19,645	36,492	41,422	21,091
(2) Current ..	6,67,880	8,28,072	9,57,098	8,44,832	9,17,023	10,82,546
(3) Total ..	7,01,995	8,47,945	9,76,743	8,81,324	9,58,445	11,03,637
5. Balance—						
(1) Arrears ..	17,101	20,938	28,361	50,708	53,224	60,980
(2) Current ..	26,901	37,248	59,583	60,304	29,754	1,09,442
(3) Total ..	44,002	58,186	87,944	1,11,012	82,978	1,70,422

LAND REVENUE.

1901–1902.	1902–1903.	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,70,420	1,56,560	1,52,216	4,11,760	4,51,873	1,95,666	1,77,027	1,64,247
10,77,139	9,87,501	12,38,564	10,87,085	12,10,698	13,54,647	11,67,912	13,70,892
12,47,559	11,44,061	13,90,780	14,98,845	16,62,481	15,50,313	13,44,939	15,35,139
74,569	1,49,721	1,285	24,444	22,600	1,14,833	46,903	41,539
51,230	52,583	2,900	1,89,423	2,10,020	11,214	1,002	26,225
1,25,799	2,02,304	4,185	2,13,867	2,32,620	1,26,047	47,905	67,764
1,19,190	1,03,977	1,49,316	2,22,337	2,41,763	1,84,452	1,76,025	1,38,022
10,02,570	8,37,780	12,37,279	10,62,641	11,88,098	12,39,814	11,21,009	13,29,353
11,21,760	9,41,757	13,86,595	12,84,978	14,29,861	14,24,266	12,97,034	14,67,375
69,420	27,590	49,503	75,526	1,04,036	52,732	66,353	64,601
8,95,780	7,61,951	9,25,332	7,57,669	11,30,158	11,94,505	10,66,434	13,13,619
9,65,200	7,89,541	9,74,835	8,33,195	12,34,194	12,47,237	11,32,787	13,78,220
49,770	76,387	99,813	1,46,811	1,37,728	1,31,720	1,09,672	73,421
1,06,790	75,829	3,11,947	3,04,971	57,939	45,309	54,575	15,734
1,56,560	1,52,216	4,11,760	4,51,782	1,95,667	1,77,029	1,64,247	89,155

TA

Particulars.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
(1) Net Land Revenue—					
(1) Arrears ..	89,153	22,147	51,573	20,905	21,
(2) Current ..	12,60,137	12,85,540	8,87,253	9,06,010	11,56,
(3) Total ..	13,49,290	13,07,687	9,38,826	9,26,915	11,78,
(2) Deductions—					
(1) Remissions ..	66,785	40,521	1,82,973	85,465	91,0
(2) Arrears irrecoverable writtem off.	15,144	3,220	14,439	704	..
(3) Total ..	81,929	43,741	1,97,412	86,169	91,0
(3) Net demand—					
(1) Arrears ..	74,009	18,927	37,134	20,201	21,92
(2) Current ..	11,93,352	12,45,019	7,04,280	8,20,545	10,65,04
(3) Total ..	12,67,361	12,63,946	7,41,414	8,40,746	10,86,97
(4) Collections—					
(1) Arrears ..	57,702	8,594	23,862	6,456	10,683
(2) Current ..	11,87,512	12,03,779	6,96,647	8,12,365	10,56,723
(3) Total ..	12,45,214	12,12,373	7,20,509	8,18,821	10,67,406
(5) Balance—					
(1) Arrears ..	16,307	10,333	13,272	13,745	11,242
(2) Current ..	5,840	41,240	7,633	8,180	8,324
(3) Total ..	22,147	51,573	20,905	21,925	19,566

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,858	12,507	10,901	6,903	713	225	233
12,55,591	15,92,179	15,77,633	9,53,751	14,56,424	13,56,383	15,80,379
12,70,449	16,04,686	15,88,534	9,60,654	14,57,137	13,56,608	15,80,612
29,625	1,17,518	1,27,205	1,51,044	1,27,200	2,76,433	51,723
37	402	....	....	....	....	....
29,662	1,17,920	1,27,205	1,51,044	1,27,200	2,76,433	51,723
14,821	12,105	10,901	6,903	713	225	233
12,25,966	14,74,661	14,05,438	8,02,707	13,29,224	10,79,950	15,28,656
12,40,787	14,86,766	14,61,339	8,09,610	13,29,937	10,80,175	15,28,889
5,026	5,124	7,449	6,190	638	225	229
12,23,254	14,70,741	14,46,987	8,02,707	13,29,074	10,79,717	15,28,656
12,28,280	14,75,865	14,54,436	8,08,897	13,29,712	10,79,942	15,28,885
				75	....	4
9,795	6,981	3,452	713	150	233	..
2,712	3,920	3,451	....			
12,507	10,901	6,903	713	225	233	4

T

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A.—Imported liquors.	1. License fees ..	200	200	200	
B.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty.	28,403	30,488	30,950	
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	920	907	859	
	Total ..	29,323	31,395	31,809	:
C.—Opium and its preparation.	1. Duty ..	5,538	5,637	5,908	
	2. Gain on sale-proceeds ..	..	..	..	†
	3. License fees ..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	5,538	5,637	5,908	
D.—Drugs other than opium.	1. License fees ..	17,010	15,000	15,500	1.
	Total ..	17,010	15,000	15,500	15
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	66	36	526	
	2. Opium ..	552	552	552	
	Total ..	618	588	1,078	
	Total, Gross Revenue.	52,689	52,820	54,495	54,

Note.—1902-1903 financial year for 8 months a

EXCISE.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
225	213	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
25,080	24,936	17,056	22,039	22,828	26,897	33,667	39,799	43,119
1,074	1,103	840	1,165	1,091	1,299	1,322	1,310	1,265
26,154	26,039	17,896	23,204	23,919	28,196	34,989	41,109	44,384
2,681	2,804	2,088	2,849	2,398	7,022	7,394	8,331	7,119
†6,455	..	*25,576	648	978	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1,391	1,624	1,925	1,987
†9,136	2,804	*27,664	3,497	3,376	8,413	9,018	10,256	9,106
21,300	11,095	6,129	8,493	7,896	13,059	9,519	17,589	19,636
21,300	11,095	6,129	8,493	7,896	13,059	9,519	17,589	19,636
128	333	32	72	5	134	177	139	76
560	552	368	552	598	1	..	....	3
688	885	400	624	603	135	177	139	79
†57,503	41,036	*52,194	35,923	35,899	49,908	53,808	69,198	73,310

whole of Sind.

Shikarpur.

1904-1905 full financial years, the previous years, being revenue,

TABLE XXIV—

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported liquors.	1. License fees ..	101	101	101	101	101
B.—Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty.	46,392	48,256	49,546	43,023	41,458
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	1,149	2,191	4,520	4,912	5,991
	Total ..	47,541	50,447	54,066	47,935	47,449
C.—Opium and its preparation.	1. Duty ..	7,303	6,909	6,678	6,131	2,165
	2. Gain on sale-proceeds ..	..	..	..	..	3,726
	3. License fees ..	2,310	2,147	1,534	1,537	1,251
	Total ..	9,613	9,056	8,212	7,668	7,142
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. License fees ...	21,886	21,648	21,292	19,176	16,033
	Total ..	21,886	21,648	21,292	19,176	16,033
E.—Miscellaneous.	1. Abkari ..	17	14	117	54	31
	2. Opium ..	2	6	1	..	..
	Total ..	19	20	118	54	31
	Total, Gross Revenue	79,160	81,272	83,789	74,934	71,373

EXCISE—*contd.*

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	102	101	301	301	351	517	348
44,146	45,358	48,599	48,656	53,458	58,724	56,464	49,820
7,488	7,190	9,302	12,840	14,716	26,575	34,157	26,143
51,634	52,548	57,901	61,496	68,174	85,299	90,621	75,963
2,300	2,520	2,720	2,540	2,000	1,780	1,530	1,420
4,945	5,396	6,528	6,096	4,400	3,916	3,366	3,195
1,346	1,356	1,430	1,595	3,854	4,053	4,766	6,012
8,591	9,272	10,678	10,231	10,254	9,749	9,662	10,627
18,764	19,873	10,861	4,985	2,002	9,640	8,219	4,500
		10,301	11,027	10,345	10,942	12,851	16,967
8,764	19,873	21,162	16,012	12,347	20,582	21,070	21,467
66	1	74	86	227	186	202	48
..	..	8	..	....	....	....	....
66	1	82	86	227	186	202	48
79,156	81,796	89,924	88,126	91,303	1,16,167	1,22,072	1,08,453

TABLE XXV—

Sale proceeds.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	10,751	7,930	12,583	12,579	16,863
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	10,417	12,142	13,163	11,901	12,320
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps ..	1,216	1,396	1,471	1,406	1,342
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	19	21	40	25	30
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	9,182	10,725	11,652	10,470	10,948
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	21,168	20,102	25,746	24,480	20,183

Sale proceeds.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	14,976	16,892	15,968	18,333	20,480
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	30,217	32,497	28,212	31,543	28,825
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps ..	....	....	....	....	....
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	26	34	....	5	77
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	30,191	32,463	28,212	31,538	28,748
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	45,193	49,389	44,180	49,876	49,305

TAMPS.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,536	12,883	13,332	9.313	13,454	12,404	13,221	11,567
15,075	10,477	12,692	15,816	10,730	22,227	25,197	29,835
....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
1,616	1,522	1,382	1,344	1,571	561	..	..
52	45	33	26	15	10	38	44
13,407	8,910	11,277	14,446	9,144	21,656	25,459	29,791
....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
30,611	23,360	26,024	25,129	24,184	34,631	38,718	41,202

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,135	18,166	20,200	16,926	15,987	23,943	28,740	32,748	34,559
29,809	25,627	29,013	44,676	31,208	49,339	57,461	62,733	69,003
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	20,474	20,131	28,594	35,575	37,846	38,812
97	28	45	66	53	84	32	85	..
29,712	25,599	28,968	24,136	11,024	20,661	21,854	24,802	30,191
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,944	43,793	49,213	61,602	47,195	73,282	86,201	95,481	1,03,562

Table XXVI-A—INCOME TAX.

Year.	Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Companies.		Part III—Securities.		Part IV Other sou[rces]	
	Assessees.	Net collections	Assessees.	Net collections	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	N[et] col[lec]tio[ns]
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		R[s.]
1895-1896	9	124	..	..	..	..	645	11,
1896-1897	9	70	..	..	..	..	619	11,
1897-1898	7	67	..	..	..	..	603	13,
1898-1899	7	64	..	..	..	..	605	12,
1899-1900	10	102	..	..	..	..	587	11,
1900-1901	9	95	..	..	..	..	647	14,
1901-1902	11	89	..	..	..	..	646	13,
1902-1903	10	111	..	..	..	..	670	14,
1903-1904	1	1	..	..	..	..	245	8,
1904-1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	8,
1905-1906	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	8,
1906-1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	10,
1907-1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	9,
1908-1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	12,
1909-1910	1	4	..	..	..	..	287	12,
1910-1911	1	39	..	..	..	..	298	11,
1911-1912	3	135	..	..	..	..	283	10,
1912-1913	2	50	3	72	..	..	262	9,
1913-1914	11	330	1	391	..	..	257	9,
1914-1915	13	602	1	421	..	..	275	10,
1915-1916	5	144	..	..	..	..	311	11,
1916-1917	8	197	..	..	..	..	359	20,
1917-1918	7	159	..	..	..	..	405	25,
1918-1919	6	176	..	..	..	..	514	40,
1919-1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	34,
1920-1921	2	69	..	..	..	..	197	24,
1921-1922	1	6	3	322	..	..	171	36,

Table XXVI-B—INCOME TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000-1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes of Exceeding Rs. 2,000		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	467	5,358	112	2,616	38	1,463	28	2,005	645	11,442
1896-1897 ..	440	5,085	108	2,512	41	1,561	30	2,258	619	11,416
1897-1898 ..	410	4,811	114	2,648	33	1,225	46	4,834	603	13,513
1898-1899 ..	423	4,900	106	2,464	39	1,463	37	3,460	605	12,287
1899-1900 ..	420	4,880	98	2,240	38	1,449	31	2,735	587	11,304
1900-1901 ..	425	4,910	127	2,844	46	1,806	49	5,278	647	14,838
1901-1902 ..	436	5,010	127	2,892	42	1,596	41	3,989	646	13,487
1902-1903 ..	449	5,200	131	2,980	45	1,729	45	4,177	670	14,086
1903-1904 ..	2	25	160	3,504	41	1,568	42	3,422	245	8,519
1904-1905 ..	1	15	136	3,032	47	1,778	51	4,130	235	8,955
1905-1906 ..	..	..	138	3,144	44	1,666	50	4,124	232	8,934
1906-1907 ..	..	..	145	3,244	55	2,093	62	5,113	262	10,450
1907-1908 ..	..	..	146	3,304	51	1,918	58	4,585	255	9,807
1908-1909 ..	..	..	147	3,300	52	1,953	79	7,678	278	12,931
1909-1910 ..	..	..	161	3,204	52	1,645	74	7,275	287	12,124
1910-1911 ..	..	..	175	4,004	53	2,051	70	5,821	298	11,876
1911-1912 ..	..	..	171	3,876	55	2,051	57	4,909	283	10,836
1912-1913 ..	..	..	158	3,584	55	2,086	49	4,109	262	9,779
1913-1914 ..	..	..	151	3,412	53	2,022	53	4,151	257	9,585
1914-1915 ..	..	..	161	3,620	55	2,072	59	4,472	275	10,164
1915-1916 ..	..	..	186	4,168	58	2,191	67	5,612	311	11,971
1916-1917 ..	..	..	220	4,878	61	2,402	78	13,677	359	20,957
1917-1918 ..	..	..	239	5,380	66	2,468	107	17,976	412	25,824
1918-1919 ..	..	..	261	6,540	113	4,038	140	29,790	514	40,368
1919-1920 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	31,289	205	34,289
1920-1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	24,468	199	24,468
1921-1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	36,601	171	36,601

TA

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.
I.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates ..	57,349	50,083	55,223
Education ..	149	34	2
Medical ..	264	220	210
Scientific and other minor departments ..	34	62	76
Civil works ..	7,463	6,375	4,086
Contribution ..	17,318	20,316	17,045
Pounds ..	3,006	3,226	1,933
Miscellaneous ..	254	362	185
Total ..	85,837	80,708	78,760
II.—Expenditure.			
Administration ..	2,673	3,117	2,868
Education ..	19,039	17,782	19,081
Medical ..	4,995	5,753	5,349
Scientific and other minor departments ..	1,637	7,726	7,681
Civil works ..	35,328	40,273	33,885
Contributions ..	1,207	600	500
Miscellaneous ..	4,035	1,480	1,619
Total ..	68,914	76,731	70,983

LOCAL BOARD.

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
75,386	63,207	58,093	72,543	64,227	77,489	73,912	78,589
4	78	142	352	464	255	160	49
287	644	36	11	82	97	209	178
126	229	153	161	84	90	31	22
3,068	5,379	3,718	4,410	3,438	3,644	4,079	4,632
13,276	12,268	14,538	17,327	35,757	40,799	42,906	40,481
602	898	328	—62	793	—800	653	—117
425	547	116	1,186	480	222	583	817
93,174	83,250	77,124	95,928	1,05,325	1,21,796	1,22,533	1,24,651
3,260	3,247	3,160	3,084	2,970	2,942	3,261	2,479
21,795	22,002	32,358	28,480	29,270	30,706	34,180	31,257
6,828	7,365	8,575	5,877	6,855	6,294	6,534	7,549
2,523	2,627	2,451	2,526	4,472	3,989	3,652	4,324
56,051	57,982	62,389	67,876	65,088	45,924	47,610	82,671
991	....	16	....	..	400	..	..
172	1,075	587	188	172	1,616	2,418	1,840
91,620	94,298	1,09,536	1,08,031	1,08,827	91,871	97,655	1,30,120

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT

Particulars.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
I.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates ..	87,889	79,296	64,778	56,670	65,188	73,862
Education ..	70	33	16	3	7	22
Medical ..	—171	48	62	93	99	119
Scientific and other minor departments ..	16	1	27	....	28	15
Civil works ..	4,602	2,976	2,963	3,628	3,579	2,624
Contribution ..	48,641	49,892	55,489	60,446	62,260	69,526
Pounds ..	394	—546	45	—3,087	—908	—524
Miscellaneous ..	951	668	343	713	447	570
Total ..	1,42,734	1,32,368	1,23,723	1,18,466	1,30,700	1,46,214
II.—Expenditure.						
Administration ..	2,439	2,304	2,758	3,241	3,344	459
Education ..	34,018	37,080	41,509	47,451	48,233	54,894
Medical ..	7,863	7,411	7,165	10,458	10,873	11,904
Scientific and other minor departments.	4,203	5,186	4,578	6,616	5,883	6,982
Civil works ..	74,587	78,724	91,394	65,793	82,733	60,156
Contributions ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous ..	1,724	2,084	1,608	1,766	1,868	1,281
Total ..	1,24,834	1,32,789	1,49,012	1,35,325	1,52,934	1,35,676

LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
85,132	91,572	86,135	85,502	72,186	50,986	1,12,323
256	101	96	100	143	370	314
136	487	486	578	78	137	102
20	125	37	41	4	3	7
2,624	5,991	6,067	3,907	4,306	5,344	6,329
67,897	69,752	70,490	95,284	1,10,449	1,72,822	1,30,044
871	1,613	3,043	1,454	112	—2,892	..
559	641	594	772	858	787	677
1,57,495	1,70,282	1,66,948	1,87,638	1,88,136	2,27,557	2,49,796
419	531	517	688	2,216	3,182	4,356
54,384	50,938	54,369	71,359	77,906	88,606	1,02,666
11,665	13,048	14,802	15,998	18,517	20,323	18,167
7,221	8,954	8,648	9,986	11,402	12,449	12,604
59,389	81,598	84,871	1,38,600	99,944	95,250	84,528
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,491	1,602	1,443	1,339	1,624	1,505	1,735
1,34,569	1,56,731	1,64,650	2,37,970	2,11,609	2.21,315	2,24,056

TABLE XXVII-B—REVEN

Name of board.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board ..	44,710	49,099	47,368	49,730
Taluka Local Board Jacobabad.	8,502	8,287	7,480	9,026
Do. do. Thul ..	14,014	14,304	11,459	11,469
Do. do. Kashmor.	9,632	6,318	7,541	9,140
Do. do. Shahdadkot.	8,079	2,700	4,912	7,233
Do. do. Kandhkot.	....	....	....	....
Total ..	8,837	80,708	78,760	86,598
Expenditure				
District Local Board ..	37,496	43,391	45,635	43,210
Taluka Local Board, Jacobabad	6,628	9,757	5,276	6,245
Do. do. Thul ..	10,683	8,976	5,974	20,989
Do. do. Kashmor..	9,167	8,350	5,992	9,528
Do. do. Shahdadkot.	4,940	6,257	8,106	4,360
Do. do. Kandhkot.	....	....	....	....
Total ..	68,914	76,731	70,983	84,332

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,614	49,653	50,106	52,207	51,660	63,497	85,709	65,043
9,229	13,504	8,816	5,172	13,592	9,587	11,353	19,401
4,255	9,715	7,135	6,665	11,003	8,352	8,003	9,006
4,534	6,322	5,281	5,339	5,505	6,751	5,458	6,616
3,726	6,122	5,351	3,442	5,777	6,602	4,634	9,633
5,591	7,858	6,561	4,299	8,391	10,536	6,639	12,834
72,949	93,174	83,250	77,124	95,928	1,05,325	1,21,796	1,22,533
42,084	49,653	53,157	67,616	61,310	63,932	60,645	67,438
12,632	13,882	7,051	13,430	15,521	11,145	8,275	8,547
5,338	12,000	10,202	9,304	11,022	8,331	5,662	6,850
8,059	4,925	7,393	5,393	5,262	7,049	5,458	4,709
6,286	4,361	7,871	5,485	4,104	7,814	5,290	4,769
5,123	6,799	8,624	8,308	10,811	10,556	6,541	5,342
79,522	91,620	94,298	1,09,536	1,08,030	1,08,827	91,871	97,655

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
District Local Board ..	66,261	74,579	89,540	76,497	81,230
Taluka Local Board, Jacobabad	21,211	19,540	12,629	13,907	4,651
Do. do. Thul ..	9,070	18,951	12,553	11,716	11,409
Do. do. Kashmor..	7,676	9,209	7,153	6,596	5,044
Do. do. Shahdadkot.	13,482	16,788	4,975	2,505	4,778
Do. do. Kandhkot.	6,951	8,667	5,518	12,502	11,354
Total ..	1,24,651	1,42,734	1,32,368	1,23,723	1,18,466
Expenditure.					
District Local Board ..	66,952	68,518	74,290	95,527	92,815
Taluka Local Board, Jacobabad.	25,615	19,384	17,955	17,637	8,986
Do. do. Thul ..	10,046	8,976	15,174	14,400	13,437
Do. do. Kashmor..	6,335	5,840	6,223	4,862	4,217
Do. do. Shahdadkot.	13,171	12,197	11,773	3,393	7,134
Do. do. Kandhkot.	8,001	9,919	7,374	13,193	8,736
Total ..	1,30,120	1,24,834	1,32,789	1,49,012	1,35,325

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
87,145	1,01,712	99,219	1,05,094	94,141	1,47,614	1,48,079	1,85,102	1,80,244
13,033	13,107	14,707	21,032	18,319	8,579	17,332	11,685	23,264
9,060	9,544	14,219	14,351	19,208	11,755	8,734	9,578	15,912
3,345	5,640	9,043	7,134	9,745	5,032	4,630	7,061	5,914
7,647	6,498	8,048	9,025	4,047	7,360	2,792	6,970	12,737
10,470	9,713	12,259	13,646	21,488	7,298	6,569	7,161	11,725
1,30,700	1,46,214	1,57,495	1,70,282	1,66,948	1,87,638	1,88,136	2,27,557	2,49,796
99,360	95,995	91,330	94,335	96,334	1,75,836	1,64,736	1,72,884	1,64,952
12,902	10,968	11,606	15,781	21,622	17,062	17,878	17,935	15,234
10,468	9,160	7,284	14,386	17,922	13,207	8,705	9,991	15,559
7,930	5,150	5,426	9,508	9,571	7,408	6,124	4,928	6,376
8,770	6,527	5,723	10,655	4,882	12,197	7,162	9,478	9,208
13,504	7,876	13,200	12,066	14,319	12,260	7,004	6,099	12,727
1,52,934	1,35,676	1,34,569	1,56,731	1,64,650	2,37,970	2,11,609	2,21,315	2,24,056

TA

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	189
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	Jacobabad { Receipts ..	57,247	53,290	61,759	80,
	Jacobabad { Expenditure.	49,595	52,290	58,933	87,

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1875	Jacobabad { Receipts ..	60,447	89,568	78,014	6
	Jacobabad { Expenditure.	66,518	1,03,577	84,568	6

MUNICIPALITY.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07	1907-08.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
70,310	90,939	62,812	70,266	1,03,560	72,537	1,09,386	65,762
86,721	71,205	62,312	76,764	87,590	71,230	1,03,209	53,434

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81,772	74,397	86,781	87,719	82,537	95,418	93,165	1,24,979	1,37,911
65,812	56,771	80,792	97,665	1,06,937	85,336	1,01,871	1,23,619	1,24,789

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPOR[T...] LITERATES (CENSUS 1921).

Name of Taluka.	Principal religions.	Population. Total.	Male.
Kashmore	Hindus	2,264	1,328
	Mussalman	33,988	18,962
	All religions	36,253	20,291
Kandhkot	Hindus	5,021	2,896
	Mussalman	48,077	26,775
	All religions	53,134	29,699
Thal	Hindus	4,876	2,619
	Mussalman	44,948	24,790
	All religions	49,924	27,464
Jacobabad	Hindus	8,630	4,968
	Mussalman	66,367	37,320
	All religions	75,077	42,341
Shahdadkot	Hindus	3,064	1,750
	Mussalman	22,897	12,647
	All religions	26,231	14,530
Total	Hindus	23,855	13,561
	Mussalman	216,277	120,494
	All religions	240,619	134,325

Name of Taluka.	Principal religions.	Literate—*contd.* Male.	Female.	Percen[t...] Tot[...] Total.
Kashmore	Hindus	398	22	19
	Mussalman	153	7	..
	All religions	561	29	2
Kandhkot	Hindus	558	15	11
	Mussalman	315	10	1
	All religions	876	26	2
Thal	Hindus	958	48	20
	Mussalman	468	37	1
	All religions	1,421	85	3
Jacobabad	Hindus	1,517	109	19
	Mussalman	720	29	1
	All religions	2,239	143	3
Shahdadkot	Hindus	579	26	20
	Mussalman	230	15	1
	All religions	835	42	3
Total	Hindus	4,002	220	18
	Mussalman	1,886	98	..
	All religions	5,932	325	3

TABLE XXIX-B

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF

Class of Institutions.			1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
A.—Institutions.							
Public	1. Middle Schools (English).	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils Male..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils Female	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Primary schools: (*a*) Local Board.	Institutions ..	41	38	37	33	32
		Pupils Male..	1,364	1,439	1,232	1,130	1,041
		Pupils Female	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Municipal ..	Institutions ..	4	4	4	4	4
		Pupils Male..	135	133	121	118	112
		Pupils Female	65	72	62	57	74
	(*c*) Indigenous ..	Institutions ..	44	36	33	27	28
		Pupils Male..	1,294	1,120	959	835	878
		Pupils Female	27	22	19	..	..
	Total Primary schools.	Institutions ..	89	78	74	64	64
		Pupils Male..	2,793	2,692	2,312	2,083	2,031
		Pupils Female	92	94	81	57	74
	3. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils Male*	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils Female	..	..	..	..	..
	Total public ..	Institutions ..	89	78	74	64	64
		Pupils Male..	2,793	2,692	2,312	2,083	2,031
		Pupils Female	92	94	81	57	74
		Total ..	2,885	2,786	2,393	2,140	2,105
Private.	1. Advanced ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	3	8
		Pupils Male..	..	..	..	62	196
		Pupils Female	..	..	..	3	6
	2. Private elementary	Institutions ..	39	33	37	34	41
		Pupils Mal ..	349	211	566	468	632
		Pupils Female	160	146	71	44	25
	Total private ..	Institutions ..	39	33	37	37	49
		Pupils Male..	349	211	566	530	828
		Pupils Female	100	146	71	47	31
		Total ..	449	357	637	577	859
Grand total ..		Institutions ..	128	111	111	101	113
		Pupils Male..	3,142	2,903	2,878	2,613	2,859
		Pupils Female	192	240	152	104	105
		Total ..	3,334	3,143	3,030	2,717	2,964
B.—Percentage of pupils.							
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.			19·7	1·804	18·7	17·1	18·8
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.			3·9	4·07	2·8	2·1	2·0
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..			2,488	2,201	2,172	1,942	2 118
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.			10·6	9·4	9·3	8·3	9·0

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
....	....	....	....	..	1	1	1
....	....	....	....	..	28	39	53
....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....
34	34	34	50	48	54	52	54
1,175	1,370	1,457	1,771	1,733	1,915	1,784	1,996
....	....	....	2	..	..	..	....
4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
129	142	163	163	207	219	213	208
68	76	77	87	81	73	71	82
36	35	35	42	3	34	28	25
1,079	1,077	1,073	1,022	1,019	793	697	614
....	17	....	198	17	162	120	113
74	73	73	96	91	93	85	84
2,383	2,589	2,693	2,956	2,959	2,927	2,694	2,818
68	93	77	287	98	235	191	195
....	....	....	....	..	..	1	1
....	....	....	....	..	..	22	55
....	....	..	....	..	..	..	....
74	73	73	96	91	95	87	86
2,383	2,589	2,693	2,956	2,959	2,978	1,255	2,926
68	93	77	287	98	235	191	195
2,451	2,682	2,770	3,243	3,057	3,213	2,946	3,121
7	2	....	13	..	6	6	6
80	27	....	240	..	73	111	150
....	10	....	5	..	..	5	4
19	43	55	29	38	71	65	60
288	542	686	388	445	741	632	634
17	80	147	57	90	131	141	90
26	45	55	42	38	77	71	66
368	569	686	628	445	814	743	784
17	90	147	62	90	131	146	94
385	659	833	690	535	945	889	878
100	118	128	138	129	172	158	152
2,751	3,158	3,379	3,584	3,404	3,792	3,498	3,710
85	183	224	349	188	366	337	289
2,836	3,341	3,603	3,933	3,592	4,158	3,835	3,999
18·1	15·9	16·5	18·5	17·5	19·3	17·6	18·5
1·8	2·1	2·5	2·3	1·2	1·3	2·2	1·9
1,965	2,388	2,619	2,252	2,635	3,042	2,769	2,845
8·4	7·5	8·3	7·2	8·4	9·6	8·	9·06

included under male pupils.

Table XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER OF

Class of institutions.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
A.—Institutions.						
Public. 1. Middle schools (English).	Institutions ..	1	1	1	1	1
	Pupils Male..	55	65	75	70	78
	Pupils Female	..	..	..	..	..
2. Primary schools.. (a) Local Board ..	Institutions ..	49	64	63	64	64
	Pupils Male..	1,896	2,261	2,273	2,382	2,364
	Pupils Female	2	..	..	..	..
(b) Municipal ..	Institutions ..	5	5	5	5	5
	Pupils Male..	201	213	192	227	211
	Pupils Female	77	67	81	102	96
(c) Indigenous ..	Institutions. ..	24	21	18	21	30
	Pupils Male..	582	515	435	402	600
	Pupils Female	101	117	73	116	183
Total primary schools.	Institutions ..	78	90	86	90	99
	Pupils Male..	2,679	2,989	2,900	3,011	3,175
	Pupils Female	180	184	154	218	279
3. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions ..	1	1	1	1	1
	Pupils Male* .	34	27	35	32	35
	Pupils Female	..	..	..	..	..
Tot̄l public ..	Institutions ..	80	92	88	91	101
	Pupils Male..	2,758	3,081	3,110	3,043	3,288
	Pupils Female	180	184	154	218	279
Total ..		2,938	3,265	3,164	3,261	3,567
Private. 1. Advanced ..	Institutions ..	18	4	3	5	9
	Pupils Male..	107	21	58	110	82
	Pupils Female	..	..	..	63	74
2. Private elementary	Institutions ..	81	81	107	93	88
	Pupils Male..	768	770	1,018	835	863
	Pupils Female	161	151	297	220	189
Total private ..	Institutions ..	99	85	110	98	97
	Pupils Male..	875	791	1076	945	945
	Pupils Female	161	151	297	283	263
Total ..		1,036	942	1,373	1,228	1,20 8
Grand Total ..	Institutions ..	179	177	198	190	198
	Pupils Male..	3,633	3,872	4,086	4,058	4,333
	Pupils Female	341	335	451	501	542
Total ..		3,974	4,207	4,537	4,559	4,775
B.—Percentage of pupils.						
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.		18·4	19·5	20·59	18·27	20·5
2 Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		2·2	2·18	2·9	2·8	2·8
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..		2,951	3,042	3,162	3,318	3,434
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.		9·4	9·6	10·07	9·3	10·1

* Girls attending boys' schools are

TUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90	75	63	68	64	87	115	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	73	72	77	77	78	78	76
3,542	3,555	3,450	3,304	2,926	3,175	3,325	3,341
3	1	2	11	16	11	29	37
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
236	235	253	233	234	277	277	278
125	114	108	114	119	132	154	166
32	24	14	15	24	91	104	77
496	417	258	237	497	1,743	2,031	1,413
196	160	76	63	129	672	732	495
111	102	91	97	106	174	187	158
4,274	4,207	3,961	3,774	3,657	5195	5,633	5,032
324	275	186	188	264	815	915	698
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	32	35	24	31	35	41	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	104	93	99	108	176	189	160
4,396	4,314	4,059	3,866	3,752	5,317	5,789	5,186
324	275	186	188	264	815	915	698
4,720	4,589	4,245	4,054	4,016	6,132	6,704	5,884
1	5	2	11	12	21	16	8
2	27	77	107	105	249	252	138
..	..	..	..	15	37	43	7
107	98	99	86	80	59	50	78
1,099	906	1,047	768	762	618	514	1,089
237	184	188	252	194	128	138	189
108	103	101	97	92	80	66	86
1101	933	1,124	875	867	867	766	1,227
237	184	188	252	209	165	181	196
1,338	1,117	1,312	1,127	1,076	1,032	947	1,423
221	207	194	196	200	256	255	246
5,497	5,247	5,183	4,741	4,619	6,184	6,555	6,413
561	459	374	440	473	980	1,096	894
6,058	5,706	5,557	5,181	5,092	7,164	7,651	7,307
25.1	24·03	23·2	21·7	22·0	28·3	32·5	31·3
3.1	2·6	2·1	2·5	2·7	5·5	6·8	5 6
4,533	4,214	4,010	3,932	3,534	5,549	6,075	5,442
12·8	11·9	11·3	11·1	10·1	55·7	18·7	16·8

er male pupils.

Table XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1921-22.

Class of institution	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private Management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Middle Schools (English)* ..	..	..	1	118	..	..	..	..	1	118
Primary Schools ..	..	..	81	3,822	77	1,908	..	..	158	5,730
Technical and other Special Schools	..	..	1	36	..	..	..	..	1	36
Total ..	..	..	83	3,976	77	1,908	..	..	160	5,884

*Schools teaching through the medium of English.

Table XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22 from						
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle Schools, English	3,009	500	2,943	1,467	34	..	7,953
Primary Schools ..	84,014	23,053	4,404	223	22	7,955	1,19,671
*Technical and other Special Schools ..	1,823	500	2,055	..	232	..	4,610
Total ..	88,846	24,053	9,402	1,690	288	7,955	1,32,234
Scholarships ..	8,750	2,295	415	5	..	..	11,465
Miscellaneous† ..	..	1,150	..	..	..	44	1,194
Grand Total ..	97,596	27,498	9,817	1,695	288	7,999	1,44,493

*Attached to Primary Schools. †Including inspection charges.

TABLE XXX-A

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1896	1,74,469	4,568	26·18	3,982	22·82
1897		4,735	27·14	4,032	23·11
1898		4,572	26·20	3,017	17·27
1899		5,748	32·94	2,960	16·97
1900		5,035	28·86	4,433	25·42
1901	232,045	5,342	23·03	3,064	13·21
1902		4,068	21·42	4,097	17·66
1903		5,310	22·89	3,525	15·19
1904		4,923	21·22	2,824	12·17
1905		4,563	19·67	3,988	17·19
1906		4,310	18·58	5,936	25·58
1907		3,458	14·91	4,140	17·85
1908		4,106	17·70	3,802	16·39
1909		4,189	18·06	3,434	14·85
1910		4,922	21·21	3,757	16·20
1911		5,117	19·46	3,006	11·43
1912	263,007	5,166	19·64	3,325	12·64
1913		5,590	21·25	4,692	17·84
1914		5,828	22·16	4,020	15·29
1915		6,304	23·97	3,592	13·66
1916		6,984	26·56	4,651	17·69
1917		7,178	27·30	10,979	41·74
1918		4,538	17·26	21,571	32·02
1919		4,598	17·48	4,974	18·92
1920		5,054	19·21	3,345	12·73
1921		5,410	22·48	2,901	12·05

Note.—In columns 7 to 13 from the year 1906

TWENTY YEARS.

	Deaths from					
e.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.
.	....	46	3,815	9	52	60
.	....	51	3,789	11	54	127
.	....	7	3,780	7	74	149
1	....	....	2,783	9	61	106
.	253	15	3,959	7	62	137
.	....	19	2,807	6	55	117
.	1	29	3,836	28	62	141
.	130	5	3,155	21	50	164
3	....	....	2,651	7	55	108
73	....	7	3,673	12	64	153
.	04	.25	24·14	·13	·20	·81
.	....	....	17·18	·04	·25	·35
·01	....	·03	15·94	·02	·21	·18
.	·34	·04	13·82	·02	·23	·39
.	1·01	·08	14·36	·06	·30	·39
.	....	·25	10·61	·02	·27	·27
.	.71	·08	11·29	·05	·23	·27
.	.004	·30	16·73	·04	·24	·51
.	....	·02	14·56	·04	·24	·43
15	....	....	11·79	·18	·29	·94
	....	....	16·22	·19	·27	·68
13	.24	....	39·91	·25	·28	·73
36	....	·01	80·77	·08	·18	·44
	.02	·32	17·71	·06	·26	·37
	....	·15	12·09	·01	....	2·21
	....	·01	11·15	·03	·24	·29

·rds ratio per thousand is shown.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Taluka and Towns.	Population under Registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Talukas.					
Kashmor	36,253	812	23·22	408	11·25
Kandhkot	53,134	1,064	20·02	638	12·0
Thul	49,924	1,230	24·63	611	12·24
Jacobabad	64,494	1,374	21·31	704	10·91
Shahdadkot	26,231	665	25·35	380	14·50
Town.					
Jacobabad	10,578	235	22·21	160	15·12
Total ..	2,40,614	5,410	22·48	2,901	12·05

	Deaths per 1000 from							
	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Talukas.								
Kashmor	..	..	·08	10·26	·06	·44	·22	·19
Kandkhot	..	..	..	11·46	..	·15	·21	·18
Thul	..	..	..	10·76	..	·86	34	·28
Jacobabad	..	..	:·	10·18	·05	20	·25	·23
Shahdadkot	..	..	..	13·80	..	..	·27	·43
Town.								
Jacobabad	..	..	..	13·80	·19	..	..	1·13
Total ..	..	..	·01	11·15	·03	·33	·24	·29

TABLE XXXI

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.	
	Hospital.			Rs.		
1	Jacobabad	I	Not known.	8,763	In-door ..	10·7
	Dispensaries.				Out-door ..	81
2	Kashmor	III	1881 ..	8,119	In-door ..	1·2
					Out-door ..	77·6
3	Victoria, Shahdadkot ..	III	1889 ..	2,359	In-door ..	2·1
					Out-door ..	5·2
4	Old Thul	III	1899 ..	4,817	In-door ..	2·2
					Out-door ..	33·2
5	Kandhkot	III	1906 ..	2,916	In-door ..	4
					Out-door ..	43·8
6	N.W. Railway, Jacobabad	VI	1881 ..	5,700	In-door ..	51·3
7	Daulatram Suratsing charitable dispensary at Abad				Out-door ..	1
		V	1916 ..	2,028	In-door ..	23·1
					Out-door ..	..
8	Jhanpur	V	1921 ..	341	In-door ..	..
					Out-door ..	..

Serial No.	Name.	Number of Patients						
		1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Hospital.							
1	Jacobabad	313	260	311	255	262	274	254
		7,365	6,893	8,679	8,360	9,364	8,184	6,937
	Dispensaries.							
2	Kashmor	19	12	19	23	22	35	18
		5,660	6,263	5,984	7,044	6,006	6,550	7,243
3	Victoris, Shahdadkot ..	25	27	21	22	27	53	25
		3,173	3,185	3,720	4,175	3,340	2,055	2,771
4	Old Thul	62	38	45	42	20	29	79
		2,793	3,617	3,125	3,324	3,752	5,232	4,292
5	Kandhkot	..	..	34	54	64	51	39
		..	..	2,544	3,319	3,017	2,386	3,106
6	N.W. Railway, Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1,014	1,631	2,428	1,810	1,786	2,271	2,011
7	Daulatram Suratsing charitable dispensary at Abad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jhanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921).

Number of Partients treated during the year								
1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
370	327	215	256	343	296	322	259	214
5,616	4,292	5,388	5,665	8,102	8,737	8,315	6,289	6,299
39	45	48	56	58	33	29	27	23
2,318	2,341	2,915	3,142	3,122	3,372	3,872	4,199	4,166
66	35	49	35	68	51	41	47	27
4,043	2,703	2,752	2,373	2,355	4,241	4,680	4,953	4,022
..	..	..	29	33	27	59	54	59
..	..	..	2,088	2,745	2,265	3,150	3,173	2,858
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not available.	1,632	1,324	1,835	1,159	1,470	1,442	1,579	1,098
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ated during the year									
1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
263	204	265	314	389	459	351	337	339	402
6,733	7,243	7,963	8,348	1,004	8,511	6,435	6,496	6,636	7,079
15	49	24	35	44	59	63	40	48	48
5,823	8,455	8,309	6,727	6,634	6,405	6,017	5,295	5,371	5,834
24	36	40	62	39	53	121	87	83	59
3,086	5,587	4,752	5,206	3,600	3,256	5,295	4,506	4,124	4,112
66	56	29	48	62	85	77	35	47	65
4,307	4,527	4,112	4,033	5,798	6,790	5,960	3,246	2,944	3,327
57	32	46	45	71	60	49	53	76	84
2,211	2,334	3,317	3,681	4,092	4,959	4,063	3,952	3,532	3,940
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,241	2,339	1,832	2,931	2,556	3,047	2,387	2,270	2,389	2,920
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2,721	4,184	1,587	2,889	3,171	4,350
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	628

TABLE XXXII—

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Successful vaccination	Urban ..	161	194	230	106	141
	Rural ..	4,620	4,798	4,666	4,811	5,568
	District ..	4,781	4,992	4,896	4,917	5,709
Successful re-vaccination	Urban ..	101	37	67	9	4
	Rural ..	599	803	774	748	849
	District ..	700	840	841	757	853
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	21·13	18·64	23·96	9·27	11·70
	Rural ..	32·19	34·54	33·55	34·28	39·57
	District ..	31·40	33·41	32·87	32·51	37·59

Particulars.		1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Successful vaccination	Urban ..	95	181	162	224	236
	Rural ..	5,771	6,131	6,621	7,021	6,919
	District ..	5,866	6,312	6,783	7,245	7,155
Successful re-vaccination	Urban ..	7	44	1	29	13
	Rural ..	42	43	35	43	247
	District ..	49	87	36	72	260
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area	Urban ..	9·46	21·04	15·11	22·27	21·92
	Rural ..	26·27	27·90	30·08	28·07	28·48
	District ..	25·49	27·58	29·39	27·82	28·52

VACCINATION.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
121	296	173	232	192	285	331	91
4,801	5,427	6,057	6,131	6,983	6,401	6,158	6,303
4,922	5,723	6,230	6,323	7,175	6,686	6,489	6,394
22	177	28	15	2	13	..	1
476	491	505	384	387	296	195	279
498	668	533	399	389	309	195	280
11·54	43·84	18·63	22·99	17·98	27·63	30·69	·85
32·54	26·75	29·66	29·05	33·31	30·27	28·71	29·75
31·05	27·55	29·15	29·15	32·61	30·15	28·80	2·88

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
240	202	183	299	207	235	395	386	297
5,945	5,950	5,779	6,720	5,837	4,244	6,094	6,229	6,960
6,185	6,152	5,962	7,019	6,044	4,479	6,489	6,615	7,257
22	4	6	10	3	56	12	..	3
94	38	56	144	66	75	329	241	73
116	42	62	154	69	131	341	241	76
23·06	18·13	16·64	27·19	18·48	22·07	35·82	33·98	3·88
24·00	23·80	23·19	27·28	23·46	17·16	25·16	35·71	2·79
23·96	23·55	22·90	27·27	23·24	13·72	25·97	26·08	2·84

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1896 ..	..	122	9	..	..	..	9	651
1897 ..	..	79	14	..	..	..	17	389
1898 ..	..	69	31	..	..	1	35	420
1899 ..	..	80	17	..	..	..	11	238
1900 ..	..	93	18	..	..	..	54	200
1901 ..	..	64	23	..	..	1	26	3,730
1902 ..	1	20	16	..	..	..	27	163
1903 ..	..	30	6	..	..	..	16	189
1904 ..	..	7	17	..	..	..	11	189
1905 ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	308
1906 ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	270
1907 ..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	198
1908 ..	..	..	21	..	..	..	12	894
1909 ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	4	339
1910 ..	..	..	9	..	..	6	6	1,439
1911 ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	6	526
1912 ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	14	435
1913 ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	557
1914 ..	..	..	15	..	..	..	14	790
1915 ..	..	..	25	..	..	..	9	662
1916 ..	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	916
1917 ..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	810
1918 ...	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	437
1919 ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	443
1920 ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	684
1921 ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	688

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by Individuals.	Loans due by Banks and Societies.	Share Capital paid up.
1. Banks—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1916..	..	..	..	..	..
1921..	..	..	..	..	..
1922..	..	..	..	..	..
1923..	..	..	..	..	..
1924..	..	..	..	..	..
1925..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916..	1	70	2,602	..	..
Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	2	115	4,342	..	450
Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1922..	8	204	17,510	..	2,192
Non-credit 1922..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1923..	10	236	32,629	..	3,460
Non-credit 1923..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1924..	12	277	34,930	..	5,607
Non-credit 1924..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1925..	12	261	29,669	..	5,759
Non-credit 1925..	..	..	..	..	
3. Non-agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1922..	1	300	..	..	453
Non-credit 1922..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1923..	1	240	1,405	..	2,302
Non-credit 1923..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1924..	1	250	1,883	..	4,342
Non-credit 1924..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1925..	1	262	219	..	6,430
Non-credit 1925..	..	..	..	..	..

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.	Profit and Loss for the year.
Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Government.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
1,263	....	..	....	1,150	..	2,413	270
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
757	....	..	2,500	835	1,315	5,857	324
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
740	....	..	13,360	729	1,640	18,661	214
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
1,316	....	..	28,273	619	1,854	35,522	280
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
1,138	168	..	29,648	505	1,574	38,640	635
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
1,138	....	..	18,811	505	2,210	28,423	4,708
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	..	453	129
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	129	2,431	14
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	143	4,485	8
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....
....	....	..	....	..	151	6,581	212
....	....	..	....	..	..	....	....

INDEX

R

S

S—contd.

T

V

W